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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Pittsburgh and Birmingham R. R.

LICENSING DRUGGISTS.

Senator Gray Sworn In.

STATE DEPOSITORIES.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS REPORTED.

A bill relative to judicial districts and increasing the Supreme Judges to seven was reported, with amendments.

The bill providing for offices for County School Superintendents was reported negatively.

The bill authorizing Mount Washington borough to borrow money was reported negatively, because the courts have power.

The bills incorporating the Monongahela Savings and Deposit Bank, Farmers and Mechanics Bank of East Birmingham, and Shoe and Leather Bank of Pittsburgh were reported, with amendments imposing personal liability, and a clause restricting them in the amount they may borrow and limiting them in holding real estate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON, securing to married women separate earnings.

A supplement to the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, authorizing the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railroad to mortgage the road to the extent of the buildings.

A supplement to an act for grading Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. BELL, relative to executors and administrators, which extends the act of 1834 to lunatics and habitual drunkards.

By Mr. WEAKLEY, a supplement to an act allowing parties in interest to testify, and extending the time to executors and administrators.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DILL introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report by Thursday next on the bills for refitting the halls of the House and Senate.—Adopted.

By Mr. BILLINGFELT, a resolution instructing the Judiciary General Committee to inquire and report whether the charges against the Eclectic Medical College and Philadelphia University of Medicine are true, and if they will work a forfeiture of their charters, or whether it is a matter for the courts.—Adopted.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.

On motion of Mr. GRAHAM, the bill relating to unclaimed deposits was postponed.

OIL AND PIPE COMPANY.

The Butler Oil and Pipe Company passed to a third reading.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

A bill authorizing the State Superintendent to appoint three trustees on behalf of the State in State Normal School Boards, was supported by Messrs. ANDREWS and WHITE, and passed.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

Mr. WHITE called up the supplement increasing the Supreme Court Judges to seven, and authorizing their election by cumulative voting.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment reducing the number to six.

Mr. WALLACE moved a postponement of the bill and its printing. Carried.

LICENSING DRUGGISTS.

Mr. WHITE called up the bill establishing a State Board of two persons for the examination and licensing of druggists, to be appointed by the Governor, the license fee to be thirty dollars.

The bill was treated with some levity by Messrs. MUMMA, STRANG and BILLINGFELT, and Mr. ANDERSON jocosely moved an amendment providing one alopathic and one homeopathic member of the board, which was further amended by Mr. STRANG providing for such a board in each county.

SWORN IN.

Pending the discussion, the returns of the election in the Fourth District of Philadelphia were announced as 12,312 for Gray and 11,421 for McClure, and Col Gray was immediately sworn in by order of the Speaker.

POSTPONED.

The Druggists' bill was then indefinitely postponed. Mr. Gray received the congratulations of the Republican Senators.

HOUSE.

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE.

Messrs. TAYLOR, of Allegheny, and MEEK, of Centre, were appointed additional members of the Rothermel Picture Committee.

HOUSE PUBLIC BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing assignors of insurance policies to sue in their own name.

Regulating the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights by requiring the writing or printing thereon of the words "Given for a patent," under a penalty of misdemeanor and fine and imprisonment.

Also the Treasury bill requiring the Sinking Fund Commissioners to notify annually, commencing 1873, by circular, all State and national banks that on the second Monday of April they will open, in the presence of the Governor, proposals for becoming depositories of the State funds, bidders at the highest rate of interest to be chosen, who shall report monthly, and never hold more than half the amount of their bonds to the State Treasurer, and report monthly to the Auditor General. This bill was favored warmly by Messrs. WHITE, COOPER, and others, and opposed by Messrs ELLIOTT, LAMON, and others. It passed by 62 to 30.

S.

CHICAGO.

Railway Affairs.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Charles W. Smith, Esq., who recently resigned the office of General Ticket Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad to accept the position of General Manager of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, entered upon the discharge of his duties to-day. Mr Smith is also General Manager of the Peoria & Rock Island and the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, which complete the line from Indianapolis to St. Paul. The general office is at Urbana, Ill. Mr. Smith was for many years General Freight Agent on the old Indiana Central and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis lines, and is widely known as an energetic and successful officer. B. E. Smith, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio, is President, and ex-Governor William Dennison is one of the principal directors of these lines.

LAND FOR CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Collector McLean to-day opened three bids for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest the old Custom House. The block bounded by Fifth avenue, Adams, Jackson and La Salle streets was offered for $1,100,000; that by Adams, Dearborn, Quincy and Clark streets for $1,250,000, and that by Clark, Adams, La Salle and Monroe streets for $1,510,000—farms cash in each instance. These bids will be submitted to Secretary Boutwell.

REMANDED TO JAIL.

Alderman Montgomery was convicted of bribery on a second indictment, and remanded to jail.

CALIFORNIA.

The Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.—The Japanese embassy were received by the Governor and Legislature at Sacramento, and will proceed to Virginia City to-morrow.

CONGRESS.

Chicago Relief Bill.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

The New Loan.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Secretary Boutwell Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1872.

SENATE.

PHILADELPHIA ICE BOATS.

The House amendment to the bill exempting Philadelphia ice boats from inspection was concurred in.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill for the relief of Miles Greenwood, a naval contractor.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill to encourage telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe.

EXPLANATION.

Mr. LEWIS made a personal explanation, saying that he always was for equal rights to colored people.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. MORRILL (Maine), authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to distribute among the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer Kearsarge while engaged in the capture and destruction of the Alabama, the sum of $190,000 as prize money, in lieu of the bounty authorized by the act of June 30, 1864, provided the money shall not be paid to the assignees of mariner, but only to themselves or their legal representatives.

By Mr. KELLOG, establishing drawback on all foreign materials used in the construction of American built vessels; increasing the compensation of letter carriers to $1,200 per annum, and re-establishing the branch mint at New Orleans.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

Mr. LOGAN called up the pending resolution to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago relief bill was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN called attention to a remarkable article in the Chicago *Tribune*, advocating the extension of the principle of the bill to all the burned cities, towns, villages and houses in the north-west, proposing free trade wherever there had been a fire.

Mr. CHANDLER—Why not, if it is right in the case of Chicago?

Mr. SHERMAN—It is hard to say why not; but if that is true, we must pass such bills every time a fire occurs, thus discriminating against home manufactures.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN favored reconsideration.

Mr. LOGAN referred to a charge in one of the letters read by Mr. Chandler, that this bill was a free trade trick, and said he had prepared and introduced the bill without the knowledge of any other person, and had simply followed the precedents set in the case of Portland.

AMNESTY.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the bill went over, and the amnesty bill was taken up.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was not one of those who were hungering and thirsting after the passage of this bill, but his political associates favored it, and he supposed it would pass in some form. He hoped, however, that the Senate would insist that those who desired amnesty should take the supplementary civil rights bill with it. So far from there being any inconsistibility between the two measures, he thought it eminently fit that they should go together. The passage of the civil rights bill would serve to reconcile the people of the North to the passage of the amnesty bill, and if the friends of the amnesty bill were acting in good faith, they would not refuse amnesty because it was coupled with this measure of justice. If they did, he wanted them to wait for amnesty until they changed their minds. Everbody knew that this amnesty bill was really a bill to reinforce the Democratic party, and before passing it, it would be well to know what was the intention of that party in dealing with the colored men of the South. The Senator from Missouri (Schurz) had delivered a very ingenious and able speech in support of the theory that the only proper way to deal with rebels was to forgive them fully and quickly. As usual, that Senator had constructed his theory without reference to facts, and seemed to have adopted the idea that if the facts conflicted with his theory, so much the worse for the facts. [Laughter.] He (Carpenter) had seen no evidence of the soundness of the Senator's theory in this case. The Government had been extremely merciful and generous in dealing with rebels, but that policy had not produced the happy effects attributed to it by Mr. Schurz. The rebels, as a class, had given no evidence of repentence or loyalty, and he believed that within twelve months from the passage of a bill relieving Jefferson Davis of his disabilities, he (Davis) would be elected to the Senate. He knew that the intelligent politicians at the South intended to behave reasonably well until the passage of the Amnesty bill, and he had no doubt they regretted the Ku Klux outrages as obstacles in the way of such a bill, but whenever it should pass, and put Jefferson Davis on the same footing with Generals Grant and Sherman, he expected no more consideration at the South for the sentiments of Northern Yankees. He regretted the turn which the debate had taken yesterday, and scouted the idea that if this civil rights bill were rejected, the colored voters would abandon the Republican party. He would vote for the bill himself, but he wished to have it amended, and at the proper time would offer a substitute, leaving out the provision applicable to churches. He thought it doubtful whether Congress had the power to enact that provision, and he was very certain that even if the power existed, it would be very unwise and injurious to the colored men themselves to exercise it in this way.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN asked Mr. Carpenter whether his substitute retained the provision relating to schools.

Mr. CARPENTER—Yes, sir.

Mr. THURMAN—I remember listening to an argument by the Senator a year or two ago, in which he combatted the idea that the Federal Government had any right to interfere with schools, and I would like to know on what principle he now claims for the Federal Government the right to interfere with education in the States.

Mr. CARPENTER—The question is easily answered. What I doubted then was, whether Congress had the power to enter upon a Government scheme of education in the States and appropriate money to support the schools. But while reflection has led me to doubt still more, I have no doubt of the power of this Government, under the constitutional amendments, to say that the colored man shall have his rights in the common schools, and on that subject I hope the Republican party will never back one inch. The distinction seems to me perfectly clear between voluntary institutions, whether incorporated or not, which ought not to be interfered with, and those institutions which are founded and maintained for the general good and at the public expense.

Mr. THURMAN—The question is not whether the colored people shall have the benefit of the public schools. The question is, whether the power of regulation be taken away from the States, so that while you do give to colored people the benefit of the common schools, you shall be compelled to give it in a particular way.

Mr. CARPENTER—I ask, whether under the Constitution we cannot provide that no State shall exclude a colored man from, for instance, the right to bring suit or produce a witness, and does that take away from the States the right to regulate their courts? Not at all; but it does say to them, "in this particular discrimination."

Mr. DAVIS (Kentucky) said Mr. Sumner's amendment was to be put upon the Amnesty bill for the purpose of defeating it. Those who insisted on the amendment knew well that the Southern people would rather do without amesty than accept it saddled with such a provision; and for one, he would say that human ingenuity could not devise a proposition of the character of the Civil Rights bill that he would accept.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE SYNDICATE.

The negotiation of the new loan was before the House, and Mr. MAYNARD spoke at length on the subject.

Mr. KELLEY (Penn.) followed, and asked what sort of an outcry the Democrats of the House would have raised if the Secretary of the Treasury had refused the offer of foreign bankers to take one hundred and thirty-five millions of the public debt at four per cent. and had continued to pay six per cent.? What answer would it have been for the Secretary to say that he found a divergence of opinion among the lawyers on an immaterial point of law, and that he thought he had better not do it until Congress should construe that immaterial point of law? They would have made the country ring with the story that the Secretary of the Treasury, rather than reduce the interest on the bonds in the hands of his pets, had on an immaterial point gone on paying six per cent., while eminent bankers in Europe were clamoring for five per cent. bonds. He went on to ridicule Mr. Cox's pretentions to public virtue in the matter, contrasting with it the ring frauds of New York, and referring to what Mr. Cox had spoken at a meeting in New York in favor of the re-election of Mike Norton, Tweed's lieutenant, to the Senate of the State of New York.

Mr. Cox said that in his speech on that occasion he had condemned the ring frauds. He hoped the corruption of the men who had managed public affairs in New York city, to the humiliation of the Democratic party, would not form a justification in the House of Representatives for this syndicate transaction. As to Mike Norton, he had presented only the form of a city charter in the Senate, and it was carried against him by the Republicans who were pursuing him up.

Mr. KELLEY said he had to resume the floor.

Mr. Cox said it was time. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLEY would not pause to ask who had bought up the Republicans, but they were certainly bought up by Largess, and from millions stolen by Tweed, Norton & Co.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—They were cheap men.

Mr. KELLEY—That was not necessarily so; as a man who stole twenty million dollars could afford to buy pretty high priced men, as politicians go. [Laughter.] He did not mean to assail Mr. Cox, who was pure in his personal character, but who was nevertheless a partisan.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, closed the debate, and apologized for addressing the House at this late stage of such a dry debate, his justification for it being that if charges were made against the Secretary of the Treasury that he had made the transaction with the syndicate in violation of the law were true, and if the House pronounced it true, that fact would deal a blow at the credit of the nation more severely than any it had sustained even from the rebellion and war. He proceeded to defend the Secretary, and said he had victoriously shown that he had not violated, but had strictly obeyed the law. Supposing that the syndicate had more, such profits as the gentleman had alleged, and had made them at the expense of the Government, which was not the case, what profits had the United States made out of the transaction? In negotiating $200,000,000 of five per cents. bonds, and withdrawing the same amount of six per cent. bonds, it had a saving of $2,000,000 a year, or twenty millions at the end of ten years. That but at interest, would make twenty-six millions at the end of ten years. The present value of that saving was $14 840,000. The benefit of the success of the funding of that $200,000,000 did not end there. It had strengthened the American credit abroad as to render it certain that the balance of the debt could not be funded at four per cent. In that connection he read a letter of Assistant Secretary Richardson, dated London, 30th of December, relating a conversation which the writer had had recently with the Governor of the Bank of England, who is represented as saying that until lately he had always thought that the debt could not be funded, but that now it had been shown that the resources of the country were so immense and the determination to maintain its credit so fixed and settled, that we should soon be able to borrow money at four per cent.

The vote was taken, and the resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan, had neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law, was adopted by a strict party vote—yeas 110, nays 86.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

After the committee had got through forty pages of the bill, and while there were still thirty pages unread, an arrangement was made that the committee should rise and report the bill, allowing certain amendments to be offered in the House.

Mr. TAFFE offered an amendment providing that no payment shall be made to tribes that are at war with the United States; but that if portions of such tribes shall remain at peace and observe their peace obligations, payment may be made to such portion *pro rata*, and also providing that all appropriations for Indians shall be liable to payment for depredations committed by any of those tribes.

Without disposing of this other amendment the House adjourned.

NEW ORLEANS.

Congressional Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Senator Campbell testified that he did not know of any Senator having been influenced in his acts by personal interest or pecuniary motives; had heard of such charges made, but did not know of them himself; admitted that he had stock in the Moss Canal Company, but he bought them; that he was Senator, Major General of militia and Land Commissioner; did not think he violated his oath as Senator in keeping the other positions; received pay as Senator, $6,000; Major General, $3,000; and the Commissioner's fee.

Marshal Packard was next called. Being questioned about the cause of the difference between the Federal authorities and the Governor, he produced a list of charges against the Governor. Some objected to reading them, unless submitted under oath. Packard stated that what he could swear to was that he believed them true. The charges were read—thirteen in all. They in substance charged the Governor with bribery, corruption in office, etc., and with having used the registration and election laws in his own interest to return such men elected as he wished, and with corrupting members of the Legislature by bribery. After each charge the names of witnesses who would testify were given. After the reading, Packard stated that he verily believed the Governor had been guilty of gross misdemeanors and direct violation of duty. He believed if the committee would summon these witnesses and examine, that they would become convinced and as well satisfied as we are that the charges are well sustained, and that we have good cause to be antagonistic to the Governor.

NEW PRINTING COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—This morning's *Picayune* contains the valedictory of A. M. Holbrook, for thirty five years one of its editors and proprietors. The *Picayune* will hereafter be conducted by the New Orleans Printing and Publishing Company, which is composed of some three hundred business men of the city. D. C. Jenkins, W. M. Burnell and Daniel Bennett are on the editorial staff.

BALTIMORE.

Alleged Swindlers Arrested.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Henry C. Comeys, agent of Jay Cooke & Co.'s National Life Insurance Company of this city, Dr. S. Leroy Swonnstadt, and James A. Leidwig, a dentist of this city, were arrested to-day by Smith, Pearson and West, detectives, as the parties who have been passing raised checks on different banks throughout the country. Comeys, was identified by W. D. King, Teller of the Pitt Banking Co. at Pittsburgh, Pa., as the party who presented a check for $2,400 at their bank November 6, ult., and received that amount.

—The Kentucky House of Representatives yesterday concurred in the Senate amendments to the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad. The signature of the Governor only remains, and it is understood that there will be no delay in this.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Duties on Manufactures.

DELEGATIONS IN CONSULTATION.

Board of Visitors.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1872.

PREMATURE REPORT.

The reported decision of the case of Abbot *versus* Vance by the Election Committee was premature, that committee not having held any meeting.

SOUTHERN FORTS.

The Secretary of War has recommended to Congress to make a special appropriation of $100,000 to continue the armament of certain Southern forts.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had the fishery question under consideration to-day, and have invited the Secretaries of State and the Treasury before them, to give their views.

PUBLIC BRIDGE.

The Senate Committee on Post Roads this morning agreed to make a favorable report on Mr. Harlan's bill authorizing the construction of a public bridge across the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa.

THE MORMONS.

Telegrams from Mormons and Gentiles in Salt Lake were received by the Attorney General to-day condemning the decision of Judge McKean in not admitting Brigham Young and other murderers to bail, and from Federal officers there endorsing the Judge's decision.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling on Friday over the Southern and Gulf States and the Mississippi valley, with northeast winds, southeasterly winds with rising temperature and increasing cloudiness prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night, unless possibly on the Southern coast of Texas.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The following persons have been appointed by the President as members of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy in 1872: Hon. Louis S. Lowell, of Michigan; Rev. Charles Hodge, of Princeton; Hon. H. H. Reid, of Iowa; Hon. Wm. Claflin, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Frederick Macorellish, Esq., of San Francisco; Prof. J. R. Loomis, of Pennsylvania, and Col. James R. Scudder, of Tennessee. Three others are to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two by the Vice President.

DEFAULTING PENSION AGENT.

On Friday last W. T. Collins, United States Pension Agent for the District of Columbia, made his usual returns, but declined to furnish the required oath. This was promptly reported to the Secretary, and was regarded as sufficient to justify the closing of the agent's office and the placing of a clerk therein to investigate his accounts, which was done with such a result as to lead to a request that he resign. It is believed that so far as discovered, the deficiency is $10,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has been requested to make a special examination into Collins' account.

DUTIES ON MANUFACTURES.

Delegations of manufacturers, representing the leading industries of the United States, were presented to the President. Senator Scott, in introducing the party, said they were there to prevent a reduction of duties on foreign articles which enter into competition with American manufactures, which reduction can only result in direct injury to the interests of American labor. The President said he believed that his views of this subject were generally well understood, and he had not changed from those expressed in his last annual message. A reduction of duties on articles we could manufacture had but one tendency, that of depressing industry and injuring the working classes, and reducing them to the condition of pauper labor in Europe. He understood that the policy of Congress, rather than his desires regarding their action on this question, was that articles not produced in this country entering into general competition should be admitted free of duty, while the duties of those competing with our manufactures should not be reduced. The delegation visited Boutwell, who indicated his opposition to the policy of interfering with the production of the country.

Salt men were before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, the manufacturers opposing a reduction of the import duty and the importers favoring a reduction.

Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, on behalf of the Industrial League, argued before the Senate Finance Committee today against the reduction of the tariff on the sliding scale principle of the bill of the committee. A reduction would have the effect of reducing the wages of American laborers. The League was in favor of a removal of duty on tea and coffee, and increasing the free list with such raw materials as are not produced in the country, which enter into manufactures and the various branches of manufactures, including iron, nickel, steel and medicines.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1872.

EDUCATION AT THE CAPITAL.

There is something that is rather startling to the general reader in the logic of facts as presented in the speech of General Chapman, our district member of Congress, regarding the appropriation of public lands for common school purposes.

The bill on which he spoke on Friday donates 2,500 acres to the District of Columbia, and it is supposed will realize not $2,500,000. The interest at six per cent. will be $150,000 a year. The district will pay this year $450,000. After sufficient school house accommodations are completed, the taxation of the district will still be much above $150,000, which the Government is asked to give. Under general laws 78,576,704 acres of public land have been given, and under special grants 65,000,000 acres and more than $50,000,000 from the proceeds of land sales, and to the District of Columbia not an acre, and but a few thousand dollars to assist in starting colored schools. Congress has already granted 34,544,569 acres for educational purposes to the several Territories containing an aggregate population of 311,030. To the District of Columbia, with a population of 131,700, *not an acre*. At the same rate as other Territories, this district would be awarded more than 14,000,000 acres, or nearly six times what the now asks under the terms of the bill.

COMPARATIVE COST OF SCHOOLS.

While Boston pays 19 cents on the $100, Chicago but 17, St. Louis and San Francisco, the very highest among the new cities, but 40, Washington pays 60 cents, or fifty per cent. more than the highest school tax in the country. Nineteen thousand children are now excluded from seats in the public schools, while only two fifths, or 12,000 are seated. This, it is well known, results largely from the presence of children of Government employes, whose parents are temporarily here on salaries barely sufficient for ordinary family expenses. These constitute one-fourth of our children, and nearly half of them are made up of children of colored parents who have drifted here destitute, ignorant and forlorn during the slaveholder's war. General Walker, in his report of the census, put them down as two-thirds of the colored, and about one fourth of the entire number of children in the District.

SCHOOLS FOR NON-CITIZENS.

It seems therefore that the District, as Gen. Chipman says, is not a beggar. It pays into the United States Treasury for taxes four times as much as the State of Nebraska which has received $10,000,000 as a free gift to its school fund. He asks the Government with show of justice to give this land, not for the purpose of taking care of *citizens* of the District, but those brought here in the service of the Government or by circumstances of the war waged for its preservation. He asks for the means under such circumstances, to educate these children freely alike in schools worthy the capital of a knowledge-loving nation. The justice of the claim is ably set forth by the first representative the District has ever had in the counsels of the nation, who has already proved to be one of the most painstaking, fairest, and ablest of her counsellors. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.

MORE INVESTIGATION.

On Monday Mr. Getz, Democrat of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution proposing to investigate the alleged corruption on the part of the supervising architect, Mr. Mullett, in the use of the Seneca sand stone in the place of Granite for the interior or partition walls of the foundation of the new State Department building. This much abused stone is the same from which the Smithsonian Institution, the Metropolitan Church, and other elegant buildings have been constructed. It can withstand any amount of heat which Granite cannot, because heat disintegrates it. The Seneca stone was used, first because it is fifty per cent. cheaper than Granite, and secondly, because it will sustain without injury the heat of the large hot air and steam boiler furnaces required in the cellar without a brick lining, which would have to be laid in case Granite were used.

I learn that the supervising architect, conscious of his integrity, of the great advantages which the Government will derive from his selection of the Seneca sand stone, is glad that the investigation has been inaugurated. The truth does not all lie at the bottom of a well, and perhaps some of its fundamental principles may be discovered by prying into this foundation.

NEW LOAN INTEREST CHECKS.

The United States Treasurer is now making up his interest checks on the funded loan of 1881. They fall due on the 1st of February and will be mailed to-day. These checks are 1,700 in number and carry with them $1,375,000.

MENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The so called "Kindergarten" or practical play school educational system is spreading rapidly in Germany. I notice that the authorities of the city of Munich have appropriated $10,000 to arrange a school house specially for this purpose, with suitable tools, playthings, &c. Efforts are being made to establish a primary school upon this principle in Washington City.

NEW MONTHLY.

I notice that Mr. Edward Pelz of Gotha, Germany, who has resided for a number of years in the United States, and who is an authority upon the subject of immigration, has begun a monthly magazine, called the "Pathfinder" which is exclusively devoted to giving information to immigrants to the United States. Mr. Pelz is qualified to make an interesting and valuable publication and I wish him success.

IMMIGRATION.

The House bill relating to immigration has been referred to a sub-committee of which Conger of Michigan, is chairman. The bill has attracted considerable attention in the west and the Governors of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin have strongly urged the passage of a suitable measure of protection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the United States Supreme Court a rule on the Secretary of the Treasury was granted requiring him to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue compelling him to pay the war claims of Kentucky.

The Senate Committee on Elections has decided that Senator Abbot is entitled to the vacant seat of North Carolina, Vance being ineligible, and he receiving the largest vote of an ineligible candidate. The probability of this conclusion caused the hasty election of General Ransom, which will be a nullity in case the Senate adopts the committee's report.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the action of Congress, entitled the Drake amendment, is unconstitutional and void. It holds that the President has full power to grant amnesty and pardon to rebels, and such pardon is evidence of the loyalty of Southern claimants. This will open a large class of cases.

The consular appropriation bill of $1,215,400, is now ready for the consideration of the House. It has been hurried up in view of a short session.

The House apportionment bill has been adopted by the Senate—making the membership in the House after March 3d, 1873—283. A sixth section has been added, which reduces the apportionment of any State, in case it shall abridge the right to vote of its male citizens over twenty one years of age.

The Secretary of the Interior asks Congress for authority to employ twelve additional clerks in his office.

The Postmaster General has ordered that a competitive examination shall govern all his clerical appointments in the future.

AGATE.

FOREIGN.

Catacazy's Successor.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Presentation to an American.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATACAZY.

LONDON, February 1.—Catacazy arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, February 1.—The barque Manitoba went ashore yesterday off Penseance, and is a total wreck. Four of her crew were lost.

STRIKE ENDED.

The strikers at Blarnaven are at work again.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamers Angelia and Bremen have arrived out.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, February 1.—A Mexico special says Gen. Quirago is at Villaneuva on the Mier road with 2,500 men. The weather is frightful, retarding the attack on the city.

Trevino has issued a decree that all merchandise leaving Matamoras for the interior is contraband.

Monterey papers report the defeat of Alatoorre in Oaxaca by Diaz.

The Mexico *Siglo* says rumors of this defeat are current in that city, and Alatoorre retreated to Testeteau del Camino.

MATAMORAS, January 30.—Communication with Camargo is established. Cortina's forces still hold the place, although almost surrounded.

It is reported through Government sources that the revolutionists have been defeated near San Louis Potosi, and that General Naranzo is retreating toward Saltillo, while General Gorcias' insurgent forces were routed at Vidal. Trevina is at Monterey, collecting forces and material to retrieve those losses. All private telegrams are interdicted. The rumors, therefore, are considered doubtful.

FRANCE.

MINISTER WASHBURN.

PARIS, February 1.—The return of Minister Washburn from Nice is announced to-day.

PRESENTATION.

A committee of citizens of the United States sojourning in Paris yesterday presented a service of plate to Colonel Hoffman, Secretary of the American Legation.

RUSSIA.

MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 1.—Baron Von Offenburg, late Consul General at Bucharest, has been appointed Russian Minister to the United States. The late Minister Catacazy is attached to the Foreign office in this city.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, February 1.—No immediate change will be made in the Ministry. The withdrawal of Senor Gamendez has been deferred.

—A special from Austin, Texas, says that the indictments against Governor Davis, Secretary of State Newcomb and Attorney General Alexander, were returned to the Court yesterday by the District Attorney. One of the charges is misdemeanor in office, in giving a false certificate of election to W. T. Clark as member of Congress from the Third District, whereas Giddings was elected by a clear majority of six thousand.

NEW YORK.

Railway Collision.

SAFES AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

Custom House Investigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

At the Custom House investigation this morning a letter was read from Wm. Perkins, of Dover, N. H., offering to give information. He was subpœnaed.

Senator Howe said Generals Porter and Babcock could be examined at Washington. The Senator's duties called him to that city.

Casserly objected to adjourning to Washington. It was then agreed, by a vote of four to two, to examine Generals Babcock and Porter at Washington.

Rogers testified that Weigher Thompson returned the weight of coal of his firm considerably in excess of the actual weight. He done this because he refused to give the weigher certain coal which he desired.

John C. Hopper testified to abuses connected with the examination of foreign baggage. He said the loss to the Government by these frauds was estimated $100,000.

Bixby also stated the whole profits of the North river general order business at $60,000 to $75,000 annually. His relations with Col. Leet were friendly. There have been complaints about the general order business, and the only remedy is to divide it among a number of stores To give the steamships their own general order stores would afford greater facilities for smuggling. Witness had been a Democrat, and Grinnell and Leet knew it. Adjourned.

STOKES.

At a meeting of the Oyer and Terminer Court this morning Judge Ingraham announced that he declined the motion of the counsel for Stokes to quash the indictment against him. The trial will accordingly take place under the present indictment. Stokes and his counsel were in attendance. Stokes' counsel handed in very voluminous pleas in mitigation, and the Court adjourned to Monday.

"SAFE" TRANSACTIONS.

The *Times* has the names of the persons to whom safes were furnished by J. Mc. Brier Davidson for which the bills were paid by the city. The private friends of the ring people received safes for which about thirty thousand dollars have been paid. The safe expenses of Davidson were in all about four hundred thousand dollars, and the balance is yet to be accounted for.

FISK'S HOTEL BILL.

It appears that the bill of Powers, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, for rooms, attendance, &c., upon the occasion of the assassination of Colonel Fisk, when a large portion of the house was literally monopolized by the sympathizing friends of the murdered man, was only $900, instead of $2,500, as has been reported, and has been paid within a few days.

COOPERS' STRIKE.

At a special meeting of the Workingmen's Union last evening, a report was read that no change had yet taken place in the aspect of the coopers' strike, which still continues. The society declines to admit to membership the coopers who have now gone to work in the shops not recognizing the rules of the Union.

ALABAMA AMD CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Judge Woodruff to-day reversed the order of Judge Blatchford adjudging the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad a bankrupt, holding that the company, having been organized under the laws of Alabama, could not legally move to New York.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a memorial to Congress recommending a law regulating the shipping of seamen; also for a law prohibiting throwing cinders and refuse into the harbor, and a law regulating quarantine abuses.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Last evening, at Newark, the Philadelphia train ran into the Railway train and damaged two cars. The wildest excitement prevailed, and it was reported that many lives were lost, and the escape from great loss is regarded as miraculous.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

It is reported that the Western Union Telegraph Company purchased the property on the north-west corner of Broadway and Dey streets for $800,000, and propose to erect a handsome and substantial office.

RING SWINDLES.

The *Times* alleges that for a long period the ring has annually swindled the city out of at least a million dollars in the items of the railroads, by reason of unequal valuation in the matter of taxation.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

The Board of Auditors just created will meet to-day. The claims to be passed upon amount to about eight millions. The members are Comptroller Green, Commissioner Stebbins and Mr. Van Nort.

FISK'S WILL.

The will of James Fisk was admitted to probate to-day and the estate sworn to which does not exceed one million dollars. His widow is sole executrix, Mr. Jordan retiring as co-legatee.

DAY LIGHT ROBBERY.

The windows of Tobias' jewelry establishment, in the Bowery, were robbed this afternoon and the proprietor severely wounded by one of the thieves whom he attempted to arrest.

CONNOLY'S BONDSMEN.

Ex-Comptroller Connolly's bondsmen qualified to-day in the sum in which they offered themselves, and were duly accepted.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The Trustees of the Market Savings Bank agreed to offer a reward of $2,800 for the arrest of Conklin.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Leipzig has arrived from Bremen.

SCRANTON.

Fatal Railway Accident.

SCRANTON, February 1.—A horrible accident occurred this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Rockport. As the Buffalo express train was nearing that point, a rail broke, precipitating the train over an embankment about thirty feet high, wrecking the cars, which were set on fire by the stoves. Four of the passengers were instantly killed, and four more have since died of their injuries, and some eighteen others are more or less wounded. Among the killed is the wife of Prof. Lewis Pratorius, of Wilkesbarre. Judge Danna, Law Justice of Luzerne county, had his arm and shoulder broken. Among the killed were also a colored woman and her two children.

MAJOR CHUNK, Pa., February 1.—An accident to the Lehigh Valley train this morning resulted in throwing two cars from the track at Rockport, above the town. It is reported that five persons were killed and seven wounded.

ST. JOSEPH.

Missouri River Bridge.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 1.—The second pier of the St. Joseph bridge across the Missouri River, was safely landed on a bed of rock to-day, at a depth of sixty-six feet below high water. For the past few days progress has been very slow, owing to the caisson meeting with a three feet stratum of water bearing gravel. This gravel bed contains specimens of rich gold-bearing quartz, topaz, amethyst, wine stone, and other relics of the glacial period. The air pressure in the caisson during the last day was twenty-four pounds to the square inch.

LEGISLATURES.

New York.

ALBANY, February 1.—The Military Committee of the Senate to-day reported a bill incorporating negroes into the National Guard.

Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., February 1.—The Legislature to-day adopted a joint resolution instructing the Wisconsin representatives in Congress to vote against the passage of the bill to allow the importation of building material for use in rebuilding Chicago free of duty.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Reduction Continued.

JANUARY STATEMBNT.

Decrease, $5,633,511.

REDUCTION DURING GRANT'S TERM, $287,258,358.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1872.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Principal	$1,852,150,200
Interest	30,395,795
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Principal	$34,978,000
Interest	175,293
Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$1,700,897
Interest	233,701
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Principal	$434,771,919
Unclaimed interest	13,814
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,323,548,295
Interest	30,868,605
Total	$2,354,416,900

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 109¼@109¾.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE waxes wicked over his defeat, and in a long card, which the *Press* had the discretion to publish in its advertisement columns, he accounts for his ill success by charging it to all sorts of dark deeds of villainy and rowdyism on the part of his opponents. Aleck should gracefully accept the situation and acknowledge that the true cause of his defeat was the fact that he did not receive enough votes.

PERHAPS the astute editor of the *Commercial* will inform us just *how* his friend Aleck McClure will "assert his right to *his* seat in the Senate on the ground that Mr. Gray's majority is fraudulent." Being in the confidence of the bolter candidate, we presume he knows.

Our luminary says, "it is to be presumed that Col. McClure would not set up a *groundless* claim." Why not add that the presumption is wholly its own? It is certainly not ours, as we have heard of some claims "set up" by this same gentleman, and advocated by the luminary that now broods over his defeat, which were tolerably *groundless*, to say the least. We have talked with some Chambersburg people, who know Aleck, and who don't think nearly so much of him as our Solon.

ENCOURAGED by her success in playing impudent pranks on the commerce of the United States, Spain has taken a new departure, and will now try her luck with England's temper. The capture of a British schooner by the Spanish navy is the first effort in this direction. What the result may be we cannot predict, for England of late years has been as slow to resent indignities to her flag as we self-glorified people of the United States have been in our relations with Spain. Going about the high seas knocking chips off the shoulders of other powers may be fun for the impudent Spaniards, but we incline to think that the British lion will at least utter a growl over the sport, even if the proud American eagle did fold its wings and refuse to see the insults offered our nation by the haughty dons.

IT IS the sad lot of gas making people to be abused the world over. Somehow or other the people are either unwilling to pay for the light they use, or the gas venders are all good on making charges. The New York *Times* mournfully contemplates its last quarterly bill, and bursts out in this wicked manner:

"We all know that we are entirely at the mercy of the gas companies. They charge you what they like, and if you object to pay their demands, they walk off with your metre, which soon brings you to your knees. Whether you burn gas or not, you are charged for it. We know of a case where a gentleman has a large picture gallery attached to his house. It is lit at night by jets of gas. Sometimes a month passes without the gallery being used at all. It doesn't signify to the company—they send in a bill just as large as ever. They seem to strike a rough sort of average for all the months in the year, and decide if you have not burned as much gas as usual, why you ought to have done so, and at any rate you shall be made to pay for it. Was it not one of our Judges who locked his house up and went to Europe, and found on his return heavy bills from the company for each month of his absence?"

WE FEAR the press and the people of the country have already attached too much importance to Horace Greeley and the *Tribune*, so far as the coming Presidential campaign is concerned; and yet it is amusing, if not instructive, to watch the little game as it progresses. The venerable Horace has done his very best to poison the minds of the people against President Grant, hoping thereby to accomplish the defeat of the hero-President before the National Republican nominating Convention. He now knows that his efforts have failed entirely, and he has turned that point when further opposition or abuse only increases the popularity of the man whom he would pull down with as willing hands as though he were a false god set up for the worship of the people. If Grant receives the nomination, as he will, so sure as he is living, when the Convention assembles, he will be accepted by the philosopher of the *Tribune* and heartily supported by him. As bitter as Greeley may be in his enmity, he rarely, if ever, sinks a principle to accomplish a triumph. This fact is well known. Edging his way out of the thorny brambles on the wrong side of the political pathway he has been walking on, he declares that while thus far he has not said that he will support Grant, yet, "if the Presidential canvass just ahead should take the shape of a fight for Free Trade against Protection (and this is intimated in the Missouri programme), the *Tribune* would, of course, be found battling for Protection." That's the talk. The old politician will yet arrive at the place from whence he departed, and be found squarely in the ranks to do service for Grant in '72.

WE DO NOT know why it is, but it is nevertheless so, that public libraries are not so well patronized and supported in our large cities as they should be. It is all very fine to talk of our literary tastes and culture, our passionate fondness for poetry and romance, and our inordinate love for reading, but practically, the American people in attributing these qualities to themselves are guilty of the exercise of considerable egotism and considerable braggadocia. In some cities public libraries are measurably well supported, but they are the exceptions. Here, at home, we have one public library that has successfully maintained an existence through many years, and has expanded into proportions creditable at least to the intelligence of those literary people who have steadfastly stood by it in prosperity and adversity, and yet, when we consider that we have a population of nearly two hundred thousand people within easy distance from it, we are compelled to wonder that more members are not enrolled, and that the institution is not many times stronger than what it is. We have seen several attempts made to establish similar institutions, and while the commencements were brilliant and promising, the failures in the course of short lived existence were conspicuous. Did we not feel that the people of other communities are no more zealous in their support of such places, we should grow impatient with the same peculiarity on the part of our own. Now, away out in Milwaukee there has been languishing, even unto the verge of death, a public library that was established under most flattering auspices and promised a brilliant existence. But the interest in it having died out so soon as the novelty passed away, the Sheriff is now knocking at its doors to satisfy the demands of an army of creditors. A proposition to afford relief and to bridge over its present financial trouble, has been made by a citizen, which, in itself, is a truthful and striking commentary on the public taste of the people of the place. He offers to take the lease off the hands of the Association, provided he may be permitted to close the library and open a first-class and brilliant billiard hall. He is a shrewd observer and knows that the cue and ball are more popular now-a-days with young and old men than musty books and magazines, and, as a business speculation, would take advantage of the fact. In Milwaukee, as in Pittsburgh, more money is annually expended on billiards than on libraries, and yet we all claim to be progressive and intellectual people. If parents would exhibit more generosity in the direction of making our reading rooms attractive to the young, they might save themselves many a heartache in the future; for, while billiards are harmless enough in themselves, the game is almost invariably attended with drinking and late hours, step by step seducing its devotees to drunkenness and dissipation. It will be a happy day, but one we do not confidently hope to see in our generation, when libraries, reading rooms, lecture halls and art galleries shall be as well patronized and as prosperous as the gilded halls devoted to the ball and cue.

GREAT CHANGES.

The nations of the earth make history fast in the present age. Great progress has been made in art, science and literature since we entered on the nineteenth century. Social and political institutions have undergone great changes within a very few years. International intercourse is being extensively and assiduously cultivated. The nations of the world are being drawn more closely together, and there is a fair prospect of a brotherhood being speedily established among them. Thanks to the inventors of the electric telegraph and the motive power of steam, "many are running to and fro, and knowledge is increased." The United States are now visited by princes, grand dukes and Japanese embassies, under circumstances very different from those which drove Louis Napoleon and other princes to our shores in the earlier part of the present century. They come voluntarily, and not through circumstances of necessity, to make themselves acquainted with our institutions, which are the wonder and admiration of the kings and emperors, as well as the subjects, of the eastern world.

One of the most noticeable changes is that which has recently taken place in the empire of Japan. Very little was known of the chain of islands which form this empire until the year 1542, when a number of Portuguese sailors, in a Chinese junk, were driven upon its shores by a storm. In about seven years after that time, Francis Xavier, accompanied by a number of brother Jesuits, went to Japan and commenced missionary labors among the people. In these he was eminently successful. The work of converting the Japanese to the faith which he and his co-adjutors professed was carried on without much opposition for a period of nearly forty years. But it received a check in 1587 from the persecution which arose under the Emperor Taico Sama, who, at the instigation of the native priesthood, issued a proclamation "prohibiting his subjects, under pain of death, from embracing the new religion." Disobedience to this imperial edict was followed by the execution of the sentence of death on some twenty-seven persons who embraced the jesuitical faith. But in 1590 the number who suffered death for embracing the "new religion" amounted to not less than 20,870 souls. This fiendish work was renewed on several occasions, and on the 12th of April, 1638, 37,000 suffered death. It is said that these persecutions were waged, more on political than religious grounds. The rulers were not afraid of the Roman Catholic form of Christianity, but of the persons who were engaged in inculcating it. Historians say there was some ground for the fears entertained by the authorities of Japan, as it was the intention of the Spaniards and Portuguese, through the aid of Roman Catholicism, to subjugate the empire. This was stated boldly by the Emperor in 1597, in answer to a remonstrance from the Spanish Governor of the Philippine Islands in relation to the persecution of the Christians. "Conceive yourselves in my position," said Taico Sama, "the ruler of a great empire, and suppose certain of my subjects should find their way into your possessions on the pretence of teaching the doctrine of Sinto. If you should discover their assumed zeal in the cause of religion to be a mere mask for ambitious projects; that their real object was to make themselves masters of your dominions, would you not treat them as traitors to the State?"

The Japanese authorities became so greatly alarmed for the safety of their country from the intrigues of the Portuguese, Spaniards and others, that the Emperor issued the following "bloody" decree in 1637:

"No Japanese ship or boat whatsoever, nor any native of Japan, shall presume to go out of the country. Whoso acts contrary to this shall die, and the ship with the crew and goods aboard, shall be confiscated, till further orders. All Japanese who return from abroad shall be put to death. Whoever discovers a Christian priest shall have a reward of from 400 to 500 schuets (from $1,525 to $1,905) and for every Christian in proportion. All persons who propagate the doctrine of the Christians (the wretch of the fathers), or bear the scandalous name, shall be imprisoned in the Ombra or common jail of the town. The whole race of the Portuguese, with their mothers, nurses, and whoever belongs to them, shall be banished to Macao. Whoever presumes to bring a letter from abroad, or to return after he has been banished, shall die, with all his family; also whoever presumes to intercede for him shall be put to death. No nobleman nor any soldier shall be suffered to purchase anything of a foreigner."

The Japanese meant what they said in the above proscriptive decree. The Portuguese and Spaniards were expelled from the island Empire. Three years afterward the Portuguese Government of Macao sent seventy-three persons on a mission to Japan. They were arrested as soon as they arrived at Nagasaki, and sixty-one were beheaded. The lives of twelve, who were the humblest of the company, were spared, in order that they might carry back the following profane and brutal threat to the King of Portugal: "Should the King of Portugal, nay, the very God of the Christians, presume to enter the dominions of the Emperor of Japan, he would serve them in the very same manner!"

From the beginning of the seventeenth century till the expulsion of the Portuguese and Spaniards, the Dutch carried on extensive intercourse with Japan. In 1613 the English succeeded partially in maintaining commercial intercourse with the country, but after ten years' effort and the expenditure of $200,000, they took their departure from the empire. Thirty years afterward they endeavored to establish commercial relations with the Japanese, but they failed in the attempt, owing, as it is said, to the "Dutch informing the Japanese that the Queen of England was a daughter of the King of Portugal." It is to the United States belongs the credit of re opening commercial intercourse with that distant land. This was effected by Commodore Perry in 1852. A treaty was concluded in March, 1854, by the terms of which the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi were thrown open to United States vessels, and they were "permitted to trade under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese Government for that purpose."

The Japanese government is coming forth from the fastnesses of its isolation, and is manifesting a strong desire to hold commercial and other relations with the outer world. The Mikado recently issued a proclamation declaring that foreign travel was necessary in the "youth-time" for the illumination of the mind—and this for the female, as well as the male sex. The consequence of this change in the ideas of the Japanese rulers is that the children of that Empire are now attending our literary institutions, and an embassy of its distinguished nobles has reached our shores on a tour of inspection and observation.

Not long since we showed a desire to adopt the proscriptive code which the Japanese promulgated in 1637, in our opposition to Chinese immigration. But a change has taken place in this regard within the past two weeks in San Francisco, where the greatest opposition was shown to immigration from the orient. At the banquet given in that city to the Embassy from Japan, the Rev. Horatio Stebbins declared it was the true policy of California to "encourage commerce with the islands of the Pacific and the innumerable people of the Asiatic world." "Our position," said he, "is anomalous; while we are here to night wooing the commerce of the old empire, your Governor as the head of one political party, and Ex-Governor Haight as the representative of the other, are committed to a policy to exclude these people from our shores. The position is absurd and ridiculous; as a policy it is nonsense; as a principle it is nowhere—it is a rag-tag and bobtail. If any of your cheap politicians have won a penny by it in the passions of an hour, beware; beware, when you put that penny in your purse, lest the eagle on the reverse of your gold coin sticks its talons through and scratches the face of liberty." This utterance, we are informed, was followed by the "wildest excitement." There were tremendous bursts of applause, and when the audience seemed to have exhausted themselves by loud vociferations of approval, three rousing cheers were given for the speaker. This indicates that a great change has taken place within a very short time in the "Golden State" in regard to the treatment its citizens should give to immigrants from the far East.

The Japanese embassy will find almost as great changes here as those which have taken place in their own country. It is the opinion of the Mikado that Japanese girls should be educated as well as Japanese boys. If there is any truth in the paragraph which made the rounds of our exchanges a few months since, viz., that "as late as 1790 girls were not allowed to attend public schools in Boston," a great change has taken place in the sentiment of the people of the United States on the subject of female education since that time. Compulsory education—for both male and female—has now many advocates. They will find also a great change here in regard to the doctrine of human rights, and a country consecrated to universal freedom, that ten years ago was cursed with slavery, and, for the iniquity thereof, bleeding at every pore. Such changes are the best evidences of a progressive civilization.

THE Montreal (Canada) *News* occasionally deals some telling blows at the English free trade, which has kept that country back a full century behind the age. We publish the following as indicative of the sentiments of a people who feel the pernicious effects of English policy, and clamor for protection to home industry.—[EDS. GAZETTE.]

PROTECTION.

Free trade is an English luxury in which other nations cannot indulge without preparatory training. M. Thiers says that English nations are not wrong from an English point of view, and he admitted that if he was an Englishman he would be a warm free trader, but as a French statesman he holds that protection is the correct policy. France, unhappily, is saddled with so huge a debt that she must raise the enormous sum of one hundred and ten millions sterling to provide for interest and current expenses. Hence her case is an exceptional one. M. Thiers, in an exhaustive speech in the Assembly on the 24th ult, proved that an income tax would operate injuriously on those classes who now contribute three-fourths of the taxation, and has induced the committee to adopt his views. Yet from sheer necessity he will be constrained to impose a tax on raw materials. Every country should frame a policy suited to its wants. We need a protective tariff to enable us to manufacture certain descriptions of goods. It would be absurd if we ventured into the silk trade, or if we attempted to grow tea or tropical products. We must continue to bring our velvets, ribbons, laces, our teas, sugars, spices and wines from other countries; but there is no reason why we should not refine our sugar and smelt our iron ore. We may be told that our revenue exceeds our expenditure, and that if we impose additional duties for the sake of protection we shall be embarrassed with a surplus. That argument has no weight as long as we owe a dollar, or have a canal or a railway to build. We can easily remove the duty from tea and sugar and every tropical product consumed by the operative. We may admit tobacco free, yet impose such duty on cigars as will give us the manufacture of that article. The exports from England to the United States are greater now under a high tariff than at any former period, simply because protection has called into life numerous industries in the United States. The people have thus grown opulent, and have more money to spend in luxuries. England would gain by our commerce if we became protectionists, because our people could afford to purchase more freely those costly fabrics beyond our manufacturing powers. The ton of iron that costs forty or fifty dollars for production represents so many dollars thrown into circulation. The iron ore in Canada is now almost valueless; to extract the metal a certain number of dollars per ton must be expended in labor. The workman will not hoard past; his wages would go to the store-keeper and thence to the merchant, another, and the larger part, to the farmer for food, while the manufacturer's profits would create a wealthy class of landed proprietors. It has been established by statistics that the protected iron in the United States sells cheaper than when the British article entered the market under low duties, and there is no reason why the same results should not follow here. We are told that our market is too limited; that we must wait till our population increases; but the object of local industries is to retain our people at home, and offer them those rewards which now tempt them to leave us. Our need of iron is not measured by the volume of our population, but the necessity we labor under of building three thousand miles of railways within a limited period. We must seek some counteracting policy to prevent our youth migrating to New England factories, and our obvious policy is to build up factories in Canada. The question has assumed such national importance that the Commons ought to deal with it this session.

A RATHER PECULIAR discovery has been made in the fact that every one of the missionaries whom the various Boards of England and America have been sending to Hindostan, has utterly failed to understand the system of caste prevalent there, and has wasted his strength in attacking as idolatrous something which had nothing whatever to do with religion. These zealous, but ill-informed, gentlemen have insisted upon all their converts eating and living together—an idea which is naturally as repugnant to a high-born Hindoo as it would be to us. So far has this utterly useless interference with domestic concerns been carried, that, according to Mr. Robert Shaw, British Commissioner at Ladak, "If you were to ask an ordinary native what 'becoming Christian' meant, he would probably reply: 'Eating with sweepers.'" The fact is, that caste in Hindostan corresponds exactly to the social distinctions which prevail everywhere. A Brahmin testifies: "There is no connection between caste and religion." It is strange that, for so many years, a system so closely allied to that of all other nations should have been so entirely misunderstood.

GOVERNOR MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut, writes to the secretary of the Theological Amendment-to-the-Constitution Committee, in which he says that when asked he refused to have anything to do with the scheme, as if the people individually do not accept God and the Bible it will be of no use to acknowledge them in the Constitution, while if they do it is superfluous; and yet he finds his name attached to the circular. He asks to have his name erased at once.

IT is stated, in a late London weekly, as an illustration of the jumble of aggravation and unfairness, desired to be remedied by international copyright, that, while the English publisher, Hotten, derives a regular income from his reprint of Walt Whitman's poems, and Rossetti, the compiler, also gets his annual royalty from them there, Whitman himself is without the first shilling of remuneration from his own writings either in England or the United States.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE withdrawal of the Rev. Charles Voysey from the Church of England has been a great benefit, instead of a great injury, to the Church. An able man has been lost, to be sure; but his attacks from within were ten times as dangerous as his attacks from without. Moncure D. Conway says, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "As an intramural heretic, his arrows scintilated to the confines of the Kingdom; he filled some fifty columns in the *Times*, and was besieged by reporters, who listened for his lightest heretical word, and signalled it to the world. But now he is a man preaching unorthodox opinions, causing no greater sensation than his fine natural abilities are equal to." While the Church breathes freer at being rid of the man whom his Bishop styled "a viper," the Rev. Charles Voysey, freed on his side from the trammels of Orthodoxy, is collecting a congregation whose faith is a queer compound of Episcopacy, Rationalism, and Democracy. They use a modification of the Prayer-Book, in which the creeds are left out, the prayers are reduced in number and length, and some new ones inserted. Where the old book invokes blessings on Priests and Bishops, the new one prays for journalists and editors. Where royalty is piously mentioned in the old book, the new one puts up petitions for the people. The tinge of Democracy does not, however, seem to favorably affect the lower classes. They are either bigoted believers or bigoted unbelievers. Mr. Voysey's congregation is largely recruited from the ranks of Rationalism, and has drawn a few minds from Unitarianism. The hoped-for end of the movement is said to be the foundation of a liberal, practically creedless Church, which will unite the picturesque forms of Episcopacy to the negative beliefs of the eminent scientists of the day.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: The British had a monopoly of supplying the United States with steel rails. The Tariff broke it up. Under it, American steel rails were successfully produced, and the price of British rails immediately declined. The duty on Bessemer steel rails has already saved our railroads and the nation immense sums of money. On the other hand, Congress, in its last revision of the Tariff, committed the error of conceding two dollars a ton on the importers' clamor against the duty on Pig Iron. What was the consequence? The reduction of the duty was followed within a week by a a rise in England in the price of those brands of pig metal that are marketed here equivalent to the decrease of our Tariff! The reduction of the duty did not profit buyers or consumers here one farthing—indeed, it was not intended that it should. The change in the Tariff was engineered through Congress solely in the interest of British iron-masters. It was designed to give them two dollars a ton more for pig metal than they could then get out of the Americans, owing to the competition of our own furnaces. But a mischievous reflex action followed upon the change in the Tariff. It discouraged domestic production, and stopped the erection of new furnaces in all the sea-board reached by the tides of importation. Consequently the growing wants of the country have not been met by a growing domestic supply, and as a further consequence, a scarcity of domestic Pig Iron has resulted, and its price has risen not only higher than it was before the duty was reduced, but it is steadily advancing. Such has been the mortifying result of every change in the Tariff in the direction of British Free Trade, and it ever will be the result.

ADVICES from France give a new reason for the steady refusal of the Assembly to hold its sessions in Paris. It has been supposed that the impelling cause was fear of the Parisian populace; but this is now denied. The city has lost 50,000 of its fighting men, and has been thoroughly disarmed. At the present time, there are over 50,000 troops in garrison there; so that insurrection, unless aided by the soldiery, would be impossible. But, since the Assembly is propped up by bayonets at any rate, it would be as safe at Paris as it is at Versailles. The real reason for its stay at the latter is said to be the resolve of the Monarchical wing to show Paris the discomforts of Republican simplicity by refusing to keep even a semblance of a Court, and to make the Capital long for Monarchy again. When this result is attained, a coalition in the Assembly is to be made, and some pet scheme of Thiers' will be defeated, his resignation at once accepted, and then, when France practically has no Government, the Count of Chambord—who has just proclaimed, "I shall never abdicate my claim to the Throne of France. * * I am the legitimate King"—will risk everything on one bold stroke and mount the Throne. The North of France is relied on to support him, and the South will either be attacked, or, more probably, left to weaken itself by internal struggles, until it falls an easy prey. The programme is a bold one; its very boldness may make it a success; but France is, of all nations, not to be prophesied about.

THE Peruvian Government proposes a railroad 14,000 feet above the water. It will connect different parts of the country by railway and steamboats, the former going over the main ridge and valleys of the Andes at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, or 7,000 feet higher than the highest point of the Sierra Nevada, crossed by the Central Pacific Railroad. This elevation is within 1,000 feet of perpetual snow. Edward H. Spaulding, of Bloomfield, N. J. for four years Assistant Engineer on the Montclair Railway, sailed yesterday for Peru, in company with some of our best American engineers, who have been selected to accomplish this difficult undertaking. The railway goes from Pacasmayo 40 miles; thence to Puno, on Lake Titicaca 806 feet above tide water. Lake Titicaca is partly in Peru, and is one of the principal sources of the Amazon, which is navigable for nearly 4,000 miles. The combined railway and steamboat communication will cross the continent at its widest point. Mr. Meigs, the contractor, has had contracts in that country amounting to over one hundred millions of dollars. Our American styles of cars and rolling stock will be introduced on that railway, and thus add another triumph to our American manufactures.

A SUBSTITUTE for lithographic stone has been introduced. For the purpose in question, the inventor takes a block or slab of slate, or other material, which is to be made perfectly smooth and true, and then coated with gelatinous matter. In some instances he adds a solution of silicate of soda and bichromate of potash, or uses this solution alone. The coated block is exposed to the sunlight, and then washed to remove the superfluous coating; and, after being dried, it is ready for drawing or writing upon. The ink of pigment is prepared with albumen or other gelatinous matter, dissolved in a saturated solution of bichromate of potash, either with or without chrome allum, and with a small quantity of ivory black, to render the ink visible. The picture is drawn upon the prepared block with this ink, and exposed to sunlight, and afterwards the surface is covered with gum or glycerine. The block is then ready for the printer. Another method consists in using as a substitute metallic substances, as tin, brass, or zinc, preparing them first by rubbing with a solution formed of one ounce of hydrochloric acid, one-fourth of an ounce of zinc, and one drachm of glacial acetic acid. After the plate has received the impression from the stone or wood in an ordinary lithographic press, or by means of a "transfer," the ink thereon is dried by heating the plate, which is afterwards plunged while still hot into cold cold water; this latter operation being supposed to confer permanency upon the impression. The ordinary ink is used in this process, which appears to consist, in reality, of "soldering" the design on the plate and burning it in.

AN officer of internal revenue in Maryland recently had his judicial ability put to a very severe test. He was called upon to decide whether a mass said for the repose of the soul of a deceased person had any commercial value. The case came before him in this way: Certain Roman Catholic priests, residents of the State, whose Church had received a handsome bequest for chanting a solemn high mass, to assist the soul of the bequeather out of "purgatory," endeavored to evade the law which exacts a per centage on the value of all lands conveyed without adequate consideration. On behalf of the Church, it was held that the services rendered to a soul under such circumstances were worth very much more than had been given for them; but the officer, who appears to have been imbued with a little of the old time Puritan spirit refused to be convinced that the masses had a money value even when said for the living, much less for the dead, whose souls, according to his view, are above and beyond the influence of books and candles. The decision, as may be supposed, has been received with much disfavor by the Roman Catholic clery, and, as matters now stand, they are not likely to be satisfied without going through the formality of an appeal to Mr. Secretary Boutwell.

THE news that Mount Hood, in Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke and threatening an active volcanic eruption surprises most eastern readers, who know the mountain only as they have seen its snowy crest in the background of Bierstadt's canvas. Mount Hood is one of several peaks of the Cascade Mountains (known as the Sierra Nevada in California) every one of which is an extinct volcano—unless the present manifestation of life makes the word "extinct" inappropriate. The other important peaks are Mount Jefferson, the Three Sisters and Mount Pitt, ranging in height from ten to eleven thousand feet; the height of Mount Hood is thirteen thousand feet. There are Indian traditions which indicate an eruption of Mount Hood; but there exists no other evidence on the subject except that of scientific observation. The natural desire of every American citizen is that if Mount Hood is about to return to active life as a volcano, it will do so on a scale worthy of the nation which has arisen aroaad it since the last eraption. The eyes of a great people are apon it, and if it shows proper spirit Mount Hood may become a nation's pride.

SILK culture in California, instead of being a failure, as has been predicted, has been a grand success. The silk worm flourishes better in the foot hills than in valleys. Culturists lay it down as a rule that wherever ague afflicts the human race the worm will not flourish, therefore cocooneries should be placed on high, dry ground out of the reach of infected air. It is very important, say the wise ones, to have good healthy mulberry leaves upon which the worm may feed. The best possible eggs will not insure good worms if the food be not of good quality. Proper attention to these rules on the part of California producers will one day render that State the great silk producing district of the world. She has a greater extent of country upon which silk worms can be raised than France has, and there is no reason why America should not reap all the advantages of this fortunate gift of nature.

A GOOD story is told of a woman and two girls, ostensibly her two daughters, who lately settled in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., furnished the lower part of their house richly, and dressed expensively. Their pleasant manners attracted many residents, and their visiting list became large. Among their new friends was a rich and respectable man of sixty. He sat one evening near one of the daughters in the parlor, when her mother and sister entered hurriedly. The former then presented a pistol and threatend to shoot him if he did not instantly depart. Seeing that the performance was a trick to extort money, he left. A short time afterward he received a note from Mrs. Carey, his accuser, saying that out of respect for his family, she would not commence criminal proceedings against him if he would give her $10,000. He returned the note, after writing upon it, "I have $10,000 lying idle, and will spend it in sending you to Sing Sing if I hear any more from you." That silenced the woman, and she moved her furniture and departed with the girls.

INWARD INJURIES.

Those outward manifestations of frail and departing health are easily detected; in truth, outward signs are often marks of an inward disease. The pale face, the lustreless eye, the sunken and hollow cheek, with now and again the circumscribed spot, which, whilst it may not like that on Cæsar's face, denote anger, but it does denote something lacking harmony in the inward workings of the human constitution. How quickly does your ear catch the irregular strokes of the pendulum of the clock which indicates something wrong in its internal workings; but how vastly more certain, and of infinitely more importance, is the muffled beat of the heart, or the gurgling sound of the lungs, in warning us of the faulty performance of those organs in the human organism. When to this is added the cough, the pains in the chest, the difficult breathing, the livid color of the lips, the hectic fever and the night sweats; what more can be wanting to apprise us of approaching danger. Take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Remove the peccant matter before the wheels of life are loaded until they revolve no longer in unison with that beautiful harmony of health which the God of Nature meant for all.

Sold at $1.50 per bottle; 4 for $5, at 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's private office for Lung examinations in the rear. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, except Sundays and Tuesdays.

CAUTION.

The efficacy of PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE and its preparations in the treatment of Consumption, Indigestion and Wasting Diseases, depending entirely upon their purity and strength, Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE caution the public against inferior preparations, which are calculated to cause disappointment and to injure the reputation these medicines have acquired. Purchasers should see that each bottle has the names of Savory & Moore and their trade mark.

Sold in Pittsburgh only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and PERFUME and PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (late St. Clair).

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprehension of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to force upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's stomach Bitters.

The concoctors of these "local bitters" are, in the truest sense of the phrase, *public enemies*. Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupify the brains, and shatter the nerves of those who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a healthpreserving, vitalizing medicine is as wide as the world, and the miserable attempts of needy nostrum-mongers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt were it not that serious consequences sometimes follows the use of the nefarious compounds in question. Whoever recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a mistake, if not a misdemeanor. If this be unknown, when the sun is releasing from the earth, in the form of pernicious vapors, the active principle of disease, a course of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
ja19

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO, 13 Maiden Lane, New York
de27-b50 MWF

THE PLACE TO BUY
FINE GOODS
AT LOW PRICES, AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.
AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES of every description and at all prices.
FINE CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE &c., in great variety. a27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A FRESH STOCK OF
White Goods.
Plain Nainsooks,
Plaid Nainsoooks,
Plain Jaconets,
Plaid Jaconets,
Irish Linens,
Shirt Fronts.
4-4, 9 S, 5-4, 6-4 AND 10-4
SHEETING MUSLINS.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Bleached Table Damasks,
Unbleached Table Damasks,
Damask and Huck Towels,
Lamp Mats,
Table Napkins & Doylies,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
At 6½c., Light and Dark Prints. Fast Colors—short lengths.
At 8½c., Dark Prints, best quality, slightly mis-printed.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Ginghams, a decided bargain.
At 25c, Rich Styles French Chintzes—fast colors.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—Having a C. O. D. Department, Goods can be expressed to any part of the United States with very little expense.

ELEGANT NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
OPENED SINCE JANUARY 1st.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

$400,000
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
To 92½ and Interest.
The amount above named is all that remains of an issue of $3,000,000 Bonds. In view of the small amount unsold the Company has raised the price from 90 to 92½ and interest, henceforth.
The mortgage deed authorizes the issue of $4,-000,000 Bonds; a modification of the plan of construction will confine the issue however to $2,000,000 per mile of road when the total is above stated. The remainder of the Bonds will be cancelled by the Trustees.
Construction is now stopped on the road. The entire equipment will be hereafter devoted to increasing the earnings.
The receipts for the last five months from local traffic, over a portion only of the line, and while much of the equipment was in use for construction purposes, were as follows:
August receipts $67 244 82
September " 95 622 53
October " 73 667 58
November " 60 393 69
December " 62 630 97
The net earnings out of this amount were more than 10 per cent. on the amount of the mortgage indebtedness of the road applying against the portion in operation. The figures above given represent actual cash receipts, no charge being made for construction account.
As a part of the $4,000,000 Bonds remaining on hand shall be disposed of, the security will be placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, and the merits of the Bonds will entitle them to be ranked with any Railway Mortgage upon the Exchange List, none of which exhibit better.
Detailed Report will be furnished on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 WALL STREET, N. Y.
ja23:t95

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.
ja27

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, D. BECKER.
A New Establishment.
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30, at
21 Smithfield Street.
no2:d30

200 DOZEN WINSLOW CORN.
400 Doz. Tomatoes, best brands.
400 " Peaches.
100 " Cabbage.
100 " Assorted Jellies.
50 Bbls. Boston Pickles.
1000 " Choice Apples.
500 " Choice Onions.
25 " Evergreen Peas.
Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c., &c., received daily and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
No. 185 Liberty Street.
Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. oc26

NOTICE.—Having left the city, I have legally authorized by powers of Attorney HENRY MEYER, No. 31 Marion street, to collect and receipt all bills due me. Prompt payment is earnestly requested.
FRANK SIEBART.
PITTSBURGH, January 29th, 1872. ja30:j79

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Card of Thanks.
Grateful to my numerous friends and a generous public for their very liberal patronage, would respectfully inform them that previous to the advance in goods, enough of all kinds of
Cotton, Woolen, Silk
AND
LINEN GOODS,
Were purchased to last for some time, and that those who do not find it convenient to purchase at present need not fear any advance while the present stock lasts, as the supply is ample to last for several months, without advancing, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zines, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.

We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja22:j46

JOHN G. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, Barouches,
PHAETONS, &c.
Factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St.,
ALLEGHENY.
Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have the built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of Spring.
All work guaranteed to be built f

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS

Bonds, Stocks and Mort ages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

an9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds a low cost market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

The sales of the Northern Pacific R. R. bonds for the month of January reached over one million five hundred thousand dollars. No better evidence of the reliability of these bonds is wanted than this.

The annexed extracts from the last annual report of the Columbia Oil Company will be of interest to our readers:

The production of oil for the year is greater than that of any former year since the organization of the company, aggregating 142,634 bbls., being an excess of 27,889 bbls. over the production of the previous year. The development on the Farm has been attended with more success than formerly, and the failure to obtain paying wells less frequent; out of twenty wells drilled during the year, eighteen have proved paying ones, and the present average yield of the wells on the farm is nearly double that of the wells in the entire oil region.

A large portion of the farm remains undeveloped; and on that part already tested, the wells have been drilled far enough apart to admit of as many more being put down between as there are wells on the farm, which gives ample room for development for years to come, and confidence in the continued productiveness of the farm.

The production for the year has been very uniform, and they feel confident that it can be kept up to the present standard during the ensuing year.

The price of oil during the year has ranged from $4.50 to $5.15 per bbl., and has averaged $4.85 per bbl., being 66c. more than the average price for the previous year.

The dividend declared by the stockholders at their last annual meeting, purchased additional territory to the amount of 287 acres, at a cost of $30,000, or thirty-five thousand dollars, consisting of the Jewitt Farm of 211 acres, located 3 miles west of Tidioute, and the Hamilton, Hall, Wilkinson, Alcorn, and New London Farms, all of which are producing oil in paying quantities, and the whole they have purchased, producing in the aggregate 200 bbls. per day.

And the Reddick Farm, situate near Far Hills Station, and joining the Jewitt, Dutches and Robinson Farms, all of which are first class oil producing territory.

They have two wells on the Jewitt Farm, both of which proved failures; but this does not condemn the territory, as the history of development in almost every locality will show that in new territory a number of wells have to be drilled before the oil rock is found, and the course and extent defined.

They have one well in process of drilling on the Reddick Farm, present depth about 1,100 feet; they expect to complete it some time during the month; the prospects for success in this well are very flattering.

The general result is summed up as follows: An increase of 30,192 barrels, equivalent to 78 bbls per day, a decrease of 10,000 in the annual expenses, an increase again of 66 cents per barrel in the amount received for oil sold, enabling the company to pay its stockholders the handsome sum of $257,500 in cash dividends, $137,500 in excess of the previous year, and cutting down the cost per bbl. on the average price of the stock during the year. The annual vote of thanks to the managers was certainly well deserved.

Confidence is daily gaining in regard to the future, notwithstanding the troubles among the New York banks, which is of more importance to neighboring cities than would appear on a superficial view. The Financial Chronicle says: Whoever prepares a savings bank for failure is an incendiary heaping up in secret the combustible elements and explosive compounds, and what wonder if the inflammable spark is applied the whole organism of the country may shudder in the embrace of a vast general conflagration. Hence the liberties are published with heavy terms of imprisonment, what should be done to defaulting savings bank officers? what punishment is adequate to reach to the height of their incendiary mischief? One part of this punishment should clearly be restitution of the bank's money to the last dollar. Every officer of a savings bank should be made responsible to the amount of his whole property. If this principle could well be enforced in the recent bank failures, the poor depositors would long ago have had all their money. It is a noteworthy circumstance that in one case, that of a flowery bank—the small sum of $15,000 would have prevented most of the privation and suffering to the poor by paying off all depositors of $100 and under. This sum, small as it was, could not be got, though the President and his associates are rich, and could pay off to-day the whole indebtedness of the bank. The Legislature should pass a law without delay, giving a plain, easy remedy against the officers of the savings banks, and making each of them individually responsible for all money confided to their trust.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Wednesday, says: "We quote money in demand on call to first-class parties at 6@7 per cent. The banks nearly or quite satisfy their customers. On the street 7@7½ per cent is the current rate for best names, and very close scrutiny of credit at that. There is some negotiation of paper within the extremes of 7 and 10 per cent. Inferior paper is placed with much difficulty, and only at high rates."

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	116
5-20—1862	110¾	110⅝
" 1864	110⅝	110⅝
" 1865	111¼	111¼
" 1865 new	110¼	110¼
" 1867	112¼	112
" 1868	112⅝	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	115	114⅝
Gold	109¾	109⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97⅝	97⅝
Do Scrip	93	93½
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	101⅝	101
Lake Shore	90⅜	90⅝
Ft. Wayne	97⅜	97⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	110½	110¾
Chicago & N. W.	77¾	77⅝
Do. Preferred	91	91⅜
St. Paul, Common	55⅜	55⅜
Do. Preferred	74⅝	74⅝
Wabash	37⅝	37⅝
Union Pacific	37	37
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	45¾
Pacific Mail	56¾	57⅜
West. Union Telegraph	71¾	71¾
Adams Express	92	92
American Express	61	61
U. S. Express	64	64
Wells, Fargo	63	62

—Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Penna. Central	60⅜	61
Reading R. R.	57⅝	57⅝
Camden & Amboy	123⅝	120¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	40
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	43¾	44¾
Central Transportation	45¾	45¾
Empire Transportation	54⅜	56
Union Transportation		73
Pittsburgh City 6's	93	94
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	92¾	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	61¾
Phila. & Erie		17⅜
Schuylkill Navigation	17⅜	17⅜

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	94
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	Cr. Pacifics	

NEW YORK, February 1, 1872.

Gold closed dull and lower at 109¾@109¾. Loans were made from 5 to 7 per cent. in gold. Clearances about $56,000,000. Governments dull and steady. Proposals to sell to the Government to-day amounted to nearly $4,000,000 at from 109.08 to 109.87. The awards were $1,000,000 at from 109.08 to 109.28. On Stock Exchange this forenoon dullness was the only feature. The railway and miscellaneous speculation was alternately heavy and firm, and fluctuating in the general list, compassed within ¾ per cent, the only exception being Hannibal and St. Joseph, which fluctuated 1 per cent. The market, at the final close, was firmer and prices generally up to the highest point of the day. Money closed steady at 6@7 per cent.; at one time 7 in gold was bid. State bonds dull and firm.

Sterling exchange 109.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 115¾@5-20s of '62, 110¾; do of '64, 110⅝; do of '65, 111; do new of '65, 110¾; do of '67, 112; do of '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95; Tennessee old, 60¾; do new, 60; Virginia new, 58; do old, 57; North Carolina old, 32¾; do new, 15¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 71¾; Quicksilver, 37¾; Adams Express, 92; New York, 62; American Merchants Union, 61; United States, 63; Pacific Mail, 57¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 93¾; Erie, 20¾; preferred, 64; Harlem, 116; preferred, 120; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 118, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91¾; North Western, 75¾; preferred, 91; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 111; St. Paul, 55¾; preferred, 74¾; Wabash, 37¾; preferred, 56; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 20; preferred, 54; Chicago and Alton, 120; preferred, 124; Ohio and Mississippi, 46; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 98; Burlington and Quincy, 141; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 224; Illinois Central, 129; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 92.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 1, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 3; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon; prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—The receipts continue light and with a steady demand stocks are being reduced and prices are strong but unchanged. $3@3.50 per bbl for common to fair and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for choice butter and it may be quoted at 25@27 cts, and medium to good at 20@23. Lower grades continue dull and the market is overstocked.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and dull but prices are not quotably lower, 4 cts per pound.

BROOM CORN—Is dull as ever and devoid of interest to factors, worthy of notice—not enough selling to establish quotations.

BEANS—We can report a fair local demand and regular sales of small lots at $2@2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

CHEESE—Is firm and higher. We now quote Goshen Factory at 16@18c; Western do, 15@15½; and Dairy, at 14@14½. Advices from New York report an increased export, trade and higher prices.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; standard brands in car load lots, 21 cts—usual advance for small lots.

CIDER—Sales at $5@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

COAL—No 8 elevator is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.65 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 2.

CANNED GOODS—Unchanged and quiet; Corn, $1.40@1.50 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $5.25@5.50.

CONCENTRATD LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8¾ cts per lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; 6¾@6¾ cts.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue dull notwithstanding the receipts are light and the supply by no means large, prices are weak and drooping; we must however state that what is there of this explosive compound is of the worst kind—it is applied the whole organism of the country may shudder in the embrace of a vast general conflagration. Hence the liberties are published with heavy terms of imprisonment, what should be done to defaulting savings bank officers? what punishment is adequate to reach to the height of their incendiary mischief? One part of this punishment should clearly be restitution of the bank's money to the last dollar. Every officer of a savings bank should be made responsible to the amount of his whole property. If this principle could well be enforced in the recent bank failures, the poor depositors would long ago have had all their money. It is a noteworthy circumstance that in one case, that of a flowery bank—the small sum of $15,000 would have prevented most of the privation and suffering to the poor by paying off all depositors of $100 and under. This sum, small as it was, could not be got, though the President and his associates are rich, and could pay off to-day the whole indebtedness of the bank. The Legislature should pass a law without delay, giving a plain, easy remedy against the officers of the savings banks, and making each of them individually responsible for all money confided to their trust.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Wednesday, says: "We quote money in demand on call to first-class parties at 6@7 per cent. The banks nearly or quite satisfy their customers. On the street 7@7½ per cent is the current rate for best names, and very close scrutiny of credit at that. There is some negotiation of paper within the extremes of 7 and 10 per cent. Inferior paper is placed with much difficulty, and only at high rates."

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	116
5-20—1862	110¾	110⅝
" 1864	110⅝	110⅝
" 1865	111¼	111¼
" 1865 new	110¼	110¼
" 1867	112¼	112
" 1868	112⅝	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	115	114⅝
Gold	109¾	109⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97⅝	97⅝
Do Scrip	93	93½
Erie	20¾	20¾
Reading	101⅝	101
Lake Shore	90⅜	90⅝
Ft. Wayne	97⅜	97⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	110½	110¾
Chicago & N. W.	77¾	77⅝
Do. Preferred	91	91⅜
St. Paul, Common	55⅜	55⅜
Do. Preferred	74⅝	74⅝
Wabash	37⅝	37⅝
Union Pacific	37	37
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	45¾
Pacific Mail	56¾	57⅜
West. Union Telegraph	71¾	71¾
Adams Express	92	92
American Express	61	61
U. S. Express	64	64
Wells, Fargo	63	62

—Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Penna. Central	60⅜	61
Reading R. R.	57⅝	57⅝
Camden & Amboy	123⅝	120¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	40
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	43¾	44¾
Central Transportation	45¾	45¾
Empire Transportation	54⅜	56
Union Transportation		73
Pittsburgh City 6's	93	94
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	92¾	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	61¾
Phila. & Erie		17⅜
Schuylkill Navigation	17⅜	17⅜

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112¾
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River Intelligence.

The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant; very cold early in the day but towards evening it became warmer, the thermometer was to have been let there yesterday.

at 4 p. m. indicating 37 degrees above zero

—Capt. John B. Conway, of the Esperanza, was in Cincinnati on Wednesday.

—The Viola was sunk by the ice nearly opposite Ashland on Monday last. She lies about 100 feet from the shore, is considerably careened and will, it is feared, prove a total loss. She is owned by Capt. Wm. Little, of Portsmouth and is partially insured.

—Capt. Thos. Murdock has returned from Memphis, where he has been adjusted a loss sustained by the Amazon Insurance Company on the cargo of the flat boat J. C. Burnett, sunk by the Will. S. Hays on the 14th, at the foot of Island 37. The flat had been loaded at Golconda, Ill., with 100,000 pounds bulk meal, 15,000 pounds lard, 150 barrels flour, 400 sacks corn, 127 sacks oats, 27 barrels potatoes, 40 barrels corn meal, 41 bags shipstuff, and was en route to New Orleans. The cargo was valued at $10,000, and was insured in the Amazon for $6,000. Capt. Murdock contested the claim of the owners by payment of $1,800, and letting them keep the cargo. Capt. M. is of the opinion that the officers of the Will. S. Hays acted badly, in that they refused to assist in pulling the flat off the bar after the boat had run on, designing to force an abandonment of the property, and then claim salvage.—*Cin. Gazette.*

—A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "In Commonwealth, when she arrived from New Orleans, got herself into trouble by landing a young man here who was unable to pay his fare out of the city, and who therefore styled a pauper. Under the "pauper act" she was seized by the Deputy United States Marshal, and for a time it was thought she would be compelled to pay fines and costs to the amount of about $400. But I understand that a compromise has been effected by which she will be only about $15 or $20 the loser.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Chronicle*: Mr. James C. Johnson, a well-known pilot of this city, still following his chosen profession, was born August 12, 1796, and consequently is now seventy-five years old. He commenced flatboating on the Ohio river in 1816; commenced keelboating in 1815; commenced steamboating in 1826, and has followed that calling ever since. He has been married four times, and his present wife is twenty-two years of age. His youngest son is sixty-three, and he is four years old. Capt. Johnson is today in perfect health.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Tuesday says: Wm. Mumbower, mate of the Henry C. Yaeger, arrived here Sunday morning, and left for home the evening for Cairo. Correspondence will load for New Orleans. She arrived there again yesterday, after discharging at Helena, and will leave here on Saturday. She is now at 500 government freight. Mr. Mumbower is an excellent judge of steamboat valves, and says the Yaeger is the hardest concern to beat he ever saw.

—The Elliott Bros., of Memphis, closed a contract on Saturday with parties at Paducah, Ky., for a boat to build a boat for the Black river trade, to run between Jacksonport and Pocahontas, in connection with the Elliott and Legal Tender, and to be completed within four months and a half from the date of contraction. The new boat is to be 150 feet long, 28½ feet beam, 5 feet hold, and 400 tons burden. She will have the machinery of the steamer Osage.

—The Shreveport *Southwestern*, of the 21st, says: The Texas and Pacific Railroad is rapidly getting cotton at a tolerably lively rate during the entire day, and both will leave our landing with good trips. The Rhea is now charging only $1.25 a bale, while the Texas got the customary price—$1.50. The Flavilla and Hamilton were still heeling over, and have not as yet, by all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any observation. Full directions in each box.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR!

London	Glossy, Luxuriant	Hair Restorer
London	Hair is One of the	Hair Restorer
London	Greatest of all	Hair Restorer
London	Personal Charms.	Hair Restorer

If baldness, or even a deficiency of hair exists, or if the hair is gray or white, dead or discolored, the natural color and growth can be restored by its use.

London Hair Color	As a Dressing is ex-
London Hair Color	quisite. Stops hair
London Hair Color	from falling. Cures
London Hair Color	all humors of the
London Hair Color	scalp, does not stain
London Hair Color	the skin or soil the
London Hair Color	linen.

Price, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 24 Park Place, New York. Prepared by HENRY R. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Sole Agents for the United States. Sold in Pittsburgh by R. E. SELLERS & MCLANAN, 85 Market street and opposite P. O., and all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

SKIN DISEASES—THEIR CURE.

Swayne's Ointment	Cures Itch! Itch!
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Swayne's Ointment	Cures Itching Piles!
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Swayne's Ointment	Cures Barber's Itch!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures Ring Worm!
Swayne's Ointment	Cures all Skin Diseases!

As a blood purifier it has no equal. All loathsome Complaints use our world renowned

Sold Wholesale and Retail by McCLARRAN & McKENNA, 83 Market street and opposite the Postoffice, and all druggists. jy29-MWF

JAMES M. DARK, Editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, is river editor of the New Orleans *National Republican*.

—Local Inspector H. B. Devenny is confined to his room by sickness.

—Capt. Jas. Kerr awaits the resuscitation of the *Commercial Bulletin*.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE ON OPENING OF NAVIGATION. THE NEW AND ELEGANT PACKET STEAMER ARLINGTON.

MOORE, Master. SHEPHERD, Clerk.

Will also give through bill lading to Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans, and all points on Kentucky and Tennessee river.

For further information, apply on board.

jy30 JOHN FLACK, Agents. J. D. COLLINGWOOD.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET.

jy12

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

JOHN SHIPTON, A. WALLACE

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dilworth Brothers,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 243 Liberty Street,

Ja19:tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

John Porterfield & Co.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

and dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET,

no14:h30 Corner of First avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 396 Penn Street.

A. VAN FOSSAN

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE—flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, Timothy and Flax seeds, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruit, &c. No. 249 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignments solicited. de23:tf

Established by A. & T. Gormley, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,

Wholesale Grocer,

271 Liberty Street.

(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Laing & McKallip,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,

Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal.

No. 647 LIBERTY ST.,

oc29 PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Sugar Cured Hams.

20,000 lbs.

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Just out of smoke, very nice. For sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

Cor. Penn and Tenth Streets.

ja15:tf

IN STORE AND FOR SALE

30 kegs Prime Somerset Co. Dairy Butter
10 bbls Choice Pickels in Vinegar;
20 half bbls do. do.;
10 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar, (country);
15 jugs prime Maple Syrup.

TO ARRIVE:

1 car Lake Shore Peach Blow Potatoes;
1 car Ear Corn, Prime Yellow;
1 car Red Wheat;
Choice Roll Butter received daily.

ALWAYS ON HAND—Apples, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Cheese, Beans, Hominy, Shaker Corn, Slocumb's Home Made Mince Meat, &c., &c.

J. H. HOLLEY,

13 SMITHFIELD STREET.

ja3

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

New Crop Good and Prime New Orleans Sugar,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WATT, LANG & CO.

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.

de28

PRODUCE.

40 sacks Prime New Halves Dried Peaches;
20 bbls Prime New Halves Dried Peaches;
15 bbls Very Choice Halves Dried Peaches;
10 bbls Choice Dried Apples;
10 bbls Choice Navy Beans;
10 bbls Medium Beans;
15 kegs Prime New Lard;

In store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD,

ja15 141 and 143 First avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just Published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 1307 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay, MANKIND, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting and important work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,

1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia. my29-66

TIMELY WARNING.

"Coughs,"	Sudden changes of weather	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	by checking the insensible	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	perspiration, or exciting	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	Coughs, Colds, sore Throat,	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	&c. These require immedi-	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	ate attention; if allowed to	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	continue, Irritation of the	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	Throat, a permanent Throat	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	affection, or an incurable	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	Lung disease, is the result.	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	The timely use of	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	SWAYNE'S COMPOUND	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	RY will at once arrest these	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	attacks, and thus check	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	its commencement the	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	source that sweeps from	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	our midst thousands and	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	thousands every year. This	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	old-established remedy pre-	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	pared only by Dr. Swayne &	"Colds,"
"Coughs,"	Son, Philadelphia.	"Colds,"

Be very particular to ask for DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY and do not be put off with any other. Sold by McCLARRAN & McKENNA, 85 Market street, and opposite the Postoffice, and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa, or seminal debility, the sad consequences of self-abuse, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn street. ja10daW

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.—These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions from whatever cause. To MARRIED LADIES they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on regularity and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*Beware of the sale of every valuable medicine to be* COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "*Job MOSES*" on each package. All others are worthless. Shun them. Druggists who sell the counterfeit are trying to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any observation. Full directions in each box.

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As a blood purifier it has no equal. All loathsome Complaints use our world renowned

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OILS, COOPERAGE, &c.

ECLIPSE

Petroleum Refinery.

SPECIALTY.

Lubricating Oils,

Manufactured by Superheated Steam in Vacuo, under Dr. Tweddle's Patent.

HERBERT W. C TWEDDLE,

Office, 174 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Works at Aladdin, Armstrong Co., Pa. jy7:66

Warden, Frew & Co.

OFFICES:

111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
SEVENTH & DUQUESNE WAY, Pitts'gh.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

PETROLEUM.

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited.
Advances made on consignments. no13:h60

Logan Bros. & Co.,

123 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
EIGHTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSB'G

Commission Merchants in

PETROLEUM.

Warehouses: Delaware river, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal cash advances made on consignments no13:h3

WARING & KING

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY

Philadelphia Address.

WARING, KING & CO.,

ap13 109 WALNUT STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

EPISCOPAL

Classical Academy.

Examination for the closing term will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of this week in the School Room, 81 Fourth avenue. Hours from 9 A. M to 2 P. M.

Closing Exercises on FRIDAY at 10 A. M.

Those interested in the work of education are cordially invited to attend.

The new Term begins MONDAY NEXT, February 5th.

ja30:111 T. L. BELLAMY, Principal.

PROF. THOMPSON'S INSTITUTE.

The SPRING SESSION of this School opens on MONDAY, January 22d, 1872, to continue 20 weeks. Please call for circular at 29 NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh ja22:26-MWF

Lacock, Hawthorn & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or sheet Iron work.

No. 47 FEDERAL STREET,

sel5 Allegheny City, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY TRUST CO.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

No. 64 Wood Street,

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 71¾; Quicksilver, 37¾; Adams Express, 92; New York, 62; American Merchants Union, 61; United States, 63; Pacific Mail, 57¾; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 93¾; Erie, 20¾; preferred, 64; Harlem, 116; preferred, 120; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 118, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91¾; North Western, 75¾; preferred, 91; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 111; St. Paul, 55¾; preferred, 74¾; Wabash, 37¾; preferred, 56; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 20; preferred, 54; Chicago and Alton, 120; preferred, 124; Ohio and Mississippi, 46; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 98; Burlington and Quincy, 141; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 224; Illinois Central, 129; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 92.

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APPLES—The receipts continue light and with a steady demand stocks are being reduced and prices are strong but unchanged. $3@3.50 per bbl for common to fair and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for choice

DAILY GAZETTE.

CINCINNATI.

Constitutional Amendment.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Officers Appointed.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—The National Convention in favor of a religious amendment to the Constitution met this morning, Dr. Browne, of Titusville, in the chair. The Committee on Business reported in favor of allowing the remonstrance of E. Abbott to be read. Mr. Abbott did not read his remonstrance, but made a few remarks vindicating its character, to which Rev. A. D. Mayo briefly replied, and the discussion was then stopped by a motion to have the remonstrance referred to Dr. Mayo, with instructions to present it, with his reply, for publication, together with the resolutions presented last evening, which were then taken up and discussed and passed with slight amendments. In the third resolution the word State was stricken out so as not to limit to the State laws.

The discussion on the resolution in regard to the Bible in schools was somewhat extended. Rev. H. H. George made the point that the question of the legality of the requirement to have the Bible read in the public schools was now pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio, and would, if possible, be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, although Justice Strong, chairman of the committee, and other Christian men, were desirous of giving the Bible to the children of the country, yet they would have to decide the matter according to Constitutional law, and in the Constitution of the United States there is no clause recognizing either religion or morality, and therefore the enemies of the Bible have much to hope for when the question comes before the Court. The substance of Abbott's remonstrance was that this proposed amendment would have a tendency to create an autocracy of Christians; would incite to persecution; would render incapable of holding office all citizens who could not subscribe to the principles of Christianity. He warned the delegates that the surest way to secure the ruin of the country and of Christian religion itself was to engraft the creed of it into the Constitution of the State.

Rev. A. D. Mayo replied to Mr. Abbott. He said this protest contained the gist of the popular objection to this movement, that the nation will be bound to deny all political rights to all who don't believe in Christianity, and will cause persecution and finally bloody work. It seemed strange that such calamities should be foretold, for what this convention wants to put in the Federal Constitution is already incorporated in nearly all State Constitutions. The Constitution of Ohio, under which Mr. Abbott lives, contains every idea proposed for the National charter. Has he suffered persecution and trouble with Mr. Abbott's class of thinkers, that do not understand the character of American people, or that the Government is not a logic machine, that takes out one abstract proposition from the Constitution, and, without regard to the genius, history or character of a people, rides that out to chaos. The American Government is practical. So far from being oppressive, no Government ever acknowledged the complete spiritual and political rights of man till Christianity, with its law of universal love and liberty, had inspired the souls of the people of the United States to make the Government under which Mr. Abbott can denounce Christianity, and even threaten a new rebellion, with no one to molest him or make him afraid. The people of the United States say: leave religion to churches so far as creeds and ecclesiastical policy are concerned, but they acknowledge the obligation of godliness to God and live up to the highest morality of man or State, which under the influence of Christianity has made Christian nations the lights of every civilized State. Missouri, after the rebellion, formed a new Constitution, and put in its preamble a more full acknowledgment of dependence on God than any State, and even thanked God for saving them from rebellion. They did not infranchise disbelievers, but enfranchised the very rebels they thanked God for delivering them from. No union of church or State followed, for they gave the most tremendous guarantee of religious liberty. This, the people of the United States will have to do. They will prosecute no man save him who seeks to destroy the inheritance of American freedom, and he will be destroyed. [Applause.]

The Committee on Enrollment reported more than two hundred and fifty delegates from ten different States, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Mr. McAllister introduced the subject of the necessity of money.

Prof. Milligan said it would be cowardly to turn back now, but the forward movement required money. The sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars was collected. Pending the collection, Rev. Chauncey Barnes, of Athens, co., took the stand, and was proceeding to show by a chart the principles belonging to the declaration of Christ. One of the peculiarities of this was that the preachers should have no salaries. He was called to order.

Prof. Sloan said his chart was an absurdity.

Mr. Barnes hoped the spirit of prejudice would be cast out of the convention. He was speaking what God had moved to do. Rev. Mr. Barnes has built a spiritualist temple in Athens county. If the spirit of God, which had actuated the man in Athens county, would move the hearts of the persons present, the contribution would be more liberal.

A Voice—What church do you belong to?

Mr. Barnes—I don't belong to any of the earthly, man-given governments. I believe in the government of the Lord Jesus Christ. I want you to understand I am talking against the spirit of prejudice.

The chairman called him to order. A scene of disorder prevailed, with cries of "stop him," "put him out," when the noise was restored, Mr. Barnes said he had been excited, and, as Paul said, had been caught up, and he would now come down. [Laughter.]

Extracts from papers prepared by Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Union College, New York, on the impossibility of State neutrality in morals and religion, were read —the State to be defined as the power claiming and exercising supreme jurisdiction over a certain portion of the earth, acknowledges no superior, unless it be God. It assumes to determine the public good, and claims the prerogative of sovereignty, and control of persons; defines crime; makes unlimited use of force; banishes imprisonment, and puts to death. It must regulate the social relation; may favor or elevate a family; may favor beastly communion instead of the institution God has appointed as conservative beyond all others of human virtue. The State must of necessity be for or against religion, and Christianity or religion would not allow neutrality. The logic of even the last thirty years has shown that these assaults of unbelief are assuming monstrous forms. Unbelief assails the very being of God; in any sense, his moral or religious state.

The paper was long but was well received. The convention will close its session to-night.

The Convention held an evening session before final adjournment. The committee on nomination of officers was appointed as follows: Rev. J. P. Morton, W. H. French and Martin.

Addresses was made by Prof. Stoddard, on the relation which the charter of the State bears to the written Constitution, and by T. P. Stevenson, editor of the *Christian Statesman* of Philadelphia, on the practical value and effect of the proposed amendment.

The Committee on officers reported the following for the ensuing year, which was adopted:

President: Judge Wm. Strong, United States Supreme Court.

Vice Presidents: Governor Washburn, Mass.; Governors Harvey, Ks.; Governor Padelford, Rhode Island; ex-Governor McClurg, Mo.; Lieutenant Governor Cumback, Ind.; Judge Murray, N. Y.; Supreme Court; Judge Hogans, Superior Court of Cincinnati; F. R. Brunot Penn.; J. Alexander, Philadelphia; C. G. Nasero, Boston; Thos. Becknell, Commissioner of Public Schools, for Philadelphia; Alex. W. Taylor, New York; Prof. Lewis, Union College, New York; Edward S. Toby, Boston; Bishop Eastburne, Ohio; Bishop Cummings, Kentucky; President Fairchild, Oberlin College, Ohio; President Merrick, Ohio Wesleyan University; President Cummings, Wesleyan University, Connecticut; Rev. Dr. McIlvain, New Morris, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Cincinnati; Bishop Jersey; Prof. Stoddard, Wooster (O.) University; Bishop Simpson, M. E. Church; Dr. Blanchard, President Wheaton College, Ill.; Dr. Hart, Principal of the normal schools of New Jersey; Bishop Kerfoot Pennsylvania; Bishop Huntington, N. Y., Dr. Cuyler, Brooklyn; Bishop Scott, Del.; Prof. Seeley, Amherst College, Mass.; Bishop McIlvain, Ohio; President Minor, Duff's College, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Edwards, Ills.

General Secretary: Rev. D. McAllister, New York.

Corresponding Secretary: Rev. T. P. Stevenson, Philadelphia.

Recording Secretary: Rev. W. M. Barr, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Samuel Agnew, Philadelphia.

The Executive Committee, in addition to the Secretary and Treasurer, are the following: B. H. Sterling, Joshua Compton, John Alexander, Jas. S. Morton, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Robt. Taylor, Wm. McKnight, Thos. Walker and Thos. Brown, of Philadelphia; Rev. Wm. S. Owens, of Pa.; Henry Harrison, George Silver, Robert B. Maxwell, Wm. Neely, Walter T. Miller, Jas. Wiggins, Henry Cowell, Hugh Ler, Jas. Wiggins, Henry Spence, of New York; Carlisle and James Spence, of Pittsburgh, and Henry D. Chestnut, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Martin, of Cincinnati.

The usual vote of thanks followed, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE WEATHER.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Reports that are now being received from the North west state that the change in the temperature on Saturday night and Sunday was much greater than at first stated, and that there has been great suffering and some loss of life on the plains. A special from Sioux City to the *Times* says that several deaths occurred near that city from exposure. A father and son named Patrick and Michael Jordon, were frozen to death on Perry Creek, about ten miles north. When found, they were within twenty rods of the house. They had gone six or seven miles for a load of wood, and, being suddenly overtaken by the storm, became bewildered and could not reach a shelter. Three men, Hollanders, names unknown, were frozen to death on Rock River, Sioux county, on Monday.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Vermillion, Dakota, says that several deaths occurred in the Vermillion Valley. Of two boys near Lodi, one was frozen to death, and the other had both arms and legs badly frozen, and will be obliged to have all his limbs amputated if he lives. Two men are reported dead at Turkey Creek, in Dakota, about fifteen miles from here. Several other deaths are reported, but no particulars have been received. The storm was of unprecedented severity, and will long be remembered. The train on the Illinois Central was due at Sioux City on Saturday, the 27th, but is now lying at Lemars, with no immediate prospect of getting through. It will probably not reach there before night; the road is completely blocked. The snow is packed very hard and will have to be shoveled.

A Fire in the Rear.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

A day or two since a ruralist from Anderson or thereabouts visited the city on business, and, in the course of his peregrinations, purchased a package of Roman candles for the purpose of amusing his progeny on his return. His fireworks was carefully deposited in a rear pocket, and a short time thereafter he wended his way to the depot to take the evening train. While loitering in the waiting room admiring the stacks of ginger-bread, hard-boiled eggs, and doughnuts temptingly displayed on the lunch-counter, he carelessly whisked his left coat-tail against the red-hot stove, and trouble immediately ensued. The first rocket narrowly missed the face of a native who was in a half-comatose condition, caused by much exercise of body and equal torpor of mind to inquire into particulars, he made the door in two gigantic leaps. All the occupants of the room immediately endavored to follow his example, and, with a worthy determination not to be distanced, the proprietor of the candies forced himself into the midst of the throng, and vainly tried, frantically to escape. In the meantime the candles fizzed and popped, giving strength to the evident impression that the party was being bombarded with some sort of an infernal machine, and, strange as it may seem, the innocent cause of all the trouble was the worst frightened man of the lot. Not until fearful holes had been burned in the broadest portion of his nether garments, and the epidermis looked as though a strong mustard plaster had been pulled off violently, did he discover the cause of the panic. Order was finally restored, though the effects on that man's coat tails were disastrous; and we are also informed that his unmentionables required immediate half-soling. The victim was willing to testify that not one of the candles missed fire.

Mackaye as a Lover.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial]

Ladies especially like men, when young and handsome, when in their uncommon moods—and to become the favorite of ladies is fortune for a dramatic gentleman star. Booth knows this, and Lester Wallack knows it, and young Delsarte Mackaye will know it in time, though now he cares not for the ladies, or fortune or stars—only for art. But believe it of the ladies he is bound to be, because he makes love exquisitely, poetically, elegantly, ideally; the tender grace of a day that is done is as nothing to the graceful tenderness of his perfect love-making. There never was anything like it on the American stage. "Oh, isn't he like Booth," said one of Booth's lady admirers to another. "No," she answered sharply, "Booth is a brute to what he is." Already girl children fight for him. "I'm going to kiss him before I go home," said a little eight-year-old girl, shaking her tiny fists in the very face of her aristocratic mamma. "For enthusiastic and heroic devotion to true art, commend me to little girls," said a great artist to me. "Isn't he divine," was the expression of most of the ladies within his short. This, and "Isn't he lovely;" "I love him;" "He's so beautiful;" "Oh, I could look at him forever," were the echoes around the theatre as we passed out in the clear night air and thought of Delsarte, the universal genius who taught Rachel how to act, and Paul de la Roche how to paint, and La Ravoir how to calculate the comings and goings of the comets in courses, and Mr. James Steele Mackaye's how to captivate by the hundreds of the hearts of the most exclusive, fastidious and intellectual women in the world —the women of the inner social circle of New York.

FRANZ GRILLPARZER, the eminent German dramatic poet, whose death is announced by cable, was born at Vienna January 16, 1791, and began his career in dramatic literature in his 25th year, when he produced "Die Almfrau," a tragedy of the fatalistic school, which thrilled the public, and met with extraordinary success. His contemporary, Lord Lytton, observed of the young author that "Grillparzer is a harsh name to pronounce, but Fame will find it easy enough." Three years later he produced his greatest work, "Sappho," which was followed in 1822, by "Das Goldene Vliess." These works did not meet with popular favor, although their literary merit is unquestionable. He was accepted an appointment in the Imperial Chancellor's Department, and in 1832 received charge of the archives. In 1861 he was created a life member of the Austrian Reichsrath. Besides the pieces named, Herr Grillparzer contributed to German dramatic literature the following: historic tragedies and drama: "Ferdinand Gregor's Giweck und Ende," "Ein treuer Diener," etc., "Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen," in which he effectively dramatized the old story of Hero and Leander, and "Der Traum im Leben." He also produced some comedies, in all of which the tragic or comic element is replaced by an exuberance of lyrical melody. His greatest works were two tragedies, "Annibal" and "Rudolph II.," with a volume of lyric verse, which rendered him popular with the young. His poem, written in 1848, celebrating the victories of Radetzky, was enthusiastically received by the Austrian public. In his old age the veteran dramatist produced two plays, which bore striking evidence of decaying powers; but, as the theatres would not produce them, he never again visited these scenes of his great success.

MR. BANCROFT, the eminent historian and United States Minister at Berlin, has become a benefactor of Harvard University in a way somewhat new. He proposes to give to that institution a permanent fund, the income of which is to defray the expenses of a Traveling Fellowship. The Fellow is to be selected from the Batchelors of Arts annually created, and he is to journey in foreign countries, under instructions from the College, for one year. The idea is borrowed from the English and possibly from the German Universities, and is as old, we believe, as the Revival of Learning. The advantage of traveling seems to be generally admitted, for even Mr. R. W. Emerson, who has sneered at gadding about so frequently, has been at frequent intervals of his life a traveler.

SOME weeks since, a son of Dr. Westmore, of Red Hook, induced his sister to leave home on account of ill-treatment received from her father. The doctor thereupon caused the arrest of his son for the abduction of the daughter. But public indignation was so strong against the father that he was in danger of violence from the hands of his neighbors, who sympathized with the children, and the Rondout *Freeman* now announces that he has been obliged to leave the village through their indignation.

ITEMS OF INDUSTRY.

[From the American Manufacturer.]

ROLLING mill men are now looking for blast furnace sites up the Monongahela river, while in the direction of the Allegheny river the same prospecting is going on.

THE Iron City Iron works are making considerable progress in the erection of a Russia sheet mill, at Leechburg, which is intended to be complete and modern in every particular.

THE wagon manufactory of Coleman & Son, Allegheny, have so extended their facilities as to be able to manufacture from ten to fifteen team wagons and fifty wheelbarrows per day.

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co., of this city, furnish homogeneous steel for the leading locomotive builders. An average of four tons of plate is needed in the construction of a locomotive boiler and fire box.

CHESS, Smythe & Co. are about to make large additions to their already large nail and tack works. Some twenty or thirty more machines for nail making will be put in very soon. The machines are now on hand.

THE employes of the American Iron Works, Pittsburgh, have forwarded to Gen. Negley, for presentation to Congress, a petition seven yards long, containing nearly two thousand signatures, praying for protection to American industry.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS have now moved their entire bolt working machinery to their new works. The place of the bolt machinery removed from the old works will be taken up with lathes, planers, drill presses, shapers, &c., as soon as they can be got above them to make all of their own machinery, and to fill orders for bolt machinery.

THE Cambria Iron Works, having the largest capacity of any similar establishment in the United States, turns out 1,800 tons of iron and steel rails per week. Their new Bessemer steel works are the finest in America, and operate in the most charming manner. Johnstown, the location of these works, is absolutely built up and sustained by them.

THE Wayne Iron and Steel Works, corner of Tenth and Duquesne streets, Pittsburgh, cover three and a half acres of ground, and comprise, in their capacity, 24 puddling furnaces, 8 heating furnaces, 3 merchant roll trains, 1 sheet train, 24 steel holes, two 40 ton converting furnaces, thirty-four gall equipment of nasmyths shears, &c., which make the establishment one of the finest of its class in the country. About 400 men are employed in the works, in the production of every description of merchantable iron, and agricultural and railroad steel. The mills find work shead of them, and are fully corroborated and justified by the daily sales. We doubt not a still larger amount will be absorbed during the current month.

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For the information of persons who make a practice of gunning on Sundays, and who seem to be unaware that they are engaged in an unlawful practice, we publish the following extract from the laws of Pennsylvania:

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A sub-committee was appointed to make arrangements for hiring the purchase of a vehicle to convey prisoners from the Mayor's office to the place to which they might be committed, and to take the place of what is denominated the "Black Maria" of other cities; and report to the Police Committee before completing the same.

Some changes in the police force were made by the Mayor pending the action of the committee, after which it adjourned.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Estimates for 1872—Interesting to Tax Payers—A Reduction in the Levy.

Yesterday Controller Lambert filed in the County Commissioners office a detailed statement of estimates, upon which to base the tax levy for 1872. A condensed statement of the estimates for receipts and expenditures of the county in 1872.

You will perceive that the sum of $465,579.84 is necessary to be raised by taxation for county and work house purposes.

For the former we have 20 mills and for the latter of two mills on the present valuation, will be required.

This will leave a surplus of about $16,000, which can be made available in estimates for 1873. Yours respectfully,

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

In the statement the aggregate expenditures for salaries to county officers, general expenses, State tax, &c., &c., are estimated at $3659,828.59.

A comparison of the tax levy with the year preceding shows a decrease, which will be explained by the following table:

	1871.	1872.
County	12 mills	10 mills
Workhouse	1 "	2 "
Poor (county)	1½ "	2 "

It will thus be seen by this table that in the two cities in which the county and workhouse tax only is paid, that there is a net reduction of one mill in the aggregate. In the county districts which have the county poor tax, there is an increase of half a mill over the last year. This leaves a net decrease in the aggregate in the county of one half a mill, or in round numbers about $33,000 for the year. Of this $25,500, in the two cities, and $7,500 in the country districts.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT & STOWE.

In the case of Greenwald & Kahn vs. R. C. Howard, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $80.24.

Wm. J. Findley vs. Leitch was next taken up. This was an action for boarding. Verdict for plaintiff for $166.

Samuel H. Hartman vs. Levi Weiff, action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $555.51.

Edward O'Neill vs. Thomas Backhon, et al. of the Ohio Oil Pipe Line Company. The plaintiff alleged that he had deposited with the company several notes, and that he only received $30 upon them—the remainder having been taken by the cashier of the company who disappeared. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

134. Leech vs. Shaum
152. Heisel vs. Heisel.
161. Smith et al. vs. Canaun.
174. Wm. Carr & Co. vs. Rush et al.
12. Reighard vs. Schudy.
30. Kelghard vs. Haid.
189. In the matter of the petition of F. C. Negley for Lat. R. R.
32. Watt & Wilson vs. Mulholland & Black
128. Sawyer vs. Pittsburgh & St. Louis Railroad.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Joseph Hanan vs. J. W. Reynolds and wife. Action in ejectment. The plaintiff sold the property to the defendants, who took the deed, they allege. He brought suit then in ejectment against them. The case was compromised.

Allegheny National Bank vs. John Dalzell, garnishee. Execution attachment on $1,000 in the Eagle Cotton Mill stock, which plaintiff held as the property of John S. Bell. Plaintiff discontinued the suit after hearing defendant's testimony.

Charles Gibb vs. James O'Hara or S. S. Fowler & Co. Suit on two promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,222.

Trial List for To-day.

123. Roddy vs. Hudspath.
131. Oliver, Adm'r vs. Dennistan.
134. Herrman vs. Spreen.
135. Brown vs. Huckstein.
157. Grebe vs. Gray.
140. McCully vs. Hoevler et al.
142. Park vs. Logan
143. Appelbaum vs. Freiderich.

The place to buy Marbleized Mantels, goog and cheap, is where they are manufactured at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below the Grain Elevator. This is the only place in Western Pennsylvania where they are made. MWF&S. W. W. WALLACE.

HOME NEWS.

The Tripartite Bridge Company have at the request of numerous bidders extended the time for receiving bids until the 19th of February, at 12 P. M.

Matilda Hindman will lecture before the Woman Suffrage Association, on Friday evening, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of M. E. Church. Subject—"Woman and Her Claims."

Young Men's Christian Association.—The teachers' meeting and Bible class at the Y. M. C. A. room this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock will be conducted by Thomas H. Rabe, assisted by the teachers of the U. P. Mission School. Lesson—Rev. ii: 1–7. These meetings are specially interesting to S. S. teachers. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

New Music.—We have received from the well-known music publishing house of Bissell & Mink, No. 72 Fifth avenue, a beautiful and touching song, commemorative of the Chicago fire, "Out of the Flames," words and music by S. Bissell. Evi. The whole is well executed, by Duff & Wettach, is a specimen of rare home art. The song is dedicated to Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago.

German in the Third Ward Schools.—The School Directors of the Grant Sub-District schools, give notice in our advertising columns that on and after Monday next the German language will be one of the branches of study, having secured the services of Prof. Weyman for that purpose. All pupils of those schools who are desirous of being taught German are requested to make their wishes known on or before the time named.

Letters Held for Postage February 1, 1872.

E. W. Dean, Greenville Pa., 3c; Edward Jackson, Florence Pa., 3c; French, Schober & Co., Philadelphia Pa., 3c; Mrs. Mary E. Hay, New Brighton Pa., 3c; L. T. James, New York N. Y., 3c; P. Moore & Co., Cameron W. Va., 3c; Mrs. Vincent, Sloan's Station O., 3c; Wm. Welsh, Connelsville Pa., 3c.

Allegheny Letter Carriers.

Following is a report of the Allegheny Letter Carriers for the month of January:

	Del'vered.	Collected.
Mail Letters	66,822	22,858
Drop Letters	7,160	2,972
Newspapers	30,192	1,167
Totals	105,174	27,997

Literary and Musical Entertainment

In Chapel of Pittsburgh Female College To-night.

To consist of Essays, Readings and Music, instrumental and vocal. No charge for admittance. Patrons and friends cordially invited. Doors opened at 7 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

I. C. PERSHING.

Northern Pacific R. R. Bonds.

In an article published in the GAZETTE not long since, we spoke with some emphasis of the desirable character, as an investment, of these bonds, and much of the ease of sale of them. We have just learned from private sources that during the month of January more than one million dollars of the bonds have been sold. Our judgment of their character, and our prediction of the favor they would find with shrewd capitalists, is fully corroborated and justified by the daily sales. We doubt not a still larger amount will be absorbed during the current month.

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THE TAX LEVY.

The Estimates for 1872—Interesting to Tax Payers—A Reduction in the Levy.

Yesterday Controller Lambert filed in the County Commissioners office a detailed statement of estimates, upon which to base the tax levy for 1872. A condensed statement of the estimates for receipts and expenditures of the county in 1872.

You will perceive that the sum of $465,579.84 is necessary to be raised by taxation for county and work house purposes.

For the former we have 20 mills and for the latter of two mills on the present valuation, will be required.

This will leave a surplus of about $16,000, which can be made available in estimates for 1873. Yours respectfully,

HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

In the statement the aggregate expenditures for salaries to county officers, general expenses, State tax, &c., &c., are estimated at $3659,828.59.

A comparison of the tax levy with the year preceding shows a decrease, which will be explained by the following table:

	1871.	1872.
County	12 mills	10 mills
Workhouse	1 "	2 "
Poor (county)	1½ "	2 "

It will thus be seen by this table that in the two cities in which the county and workhouse tax only is paid, that there is a net reduction of one mill in the aggregate. In the county districts which have the county poor tax, there is an increase of half a mill over the last year. This leaves a net decrease in the aggregate in the county of one half a mill, or in round numbers about $33,000 for the year. Of this $25,500, in the two cities, and $7,500 in the country districts.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT & STOWE.

In the case of Greenwald & Kahn vs. R. C. Howard, a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for $80.24.

Wm. J. Findley vs. Leitch was next taken up. This was an action for boarding. Verdict for plaintiff for $166.

Samuel H. Hartman vs. Levi Weiff, action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $555.51.

Edward O'Neill vs. Thomas Backhon, et al. of the Ohio Oil Pipe Line Company. The plaintiff alleged that he had deposited with the company several notes, and that he only received $30 upon them—the remainder having been taken by the cashier of the company who disappeared. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

134. Leech vs. Shaum
152. Heisel vs. Heisel.
161. Smith et al. vs. Canaun.
174. Wm. Carr & Co. vs. Rush et al.
12. Reighard vs. Schudy.
30. Kelghard vs. Haid.
189. In the matter of the petition of F. C. Negley for Lat. R. R.
32. Watt & Wilson vs. Mulholland & Black
128. Sawyer vs. Pittsburgh & St. Louis Railroad.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Joseph Hanan vs. J. W. Reynolds and wife. Action in ejectment. The plaintiff sold the property to the defendants, who took the deed, they allege. He brought suit then in ejectment against them. The case was compromised.

Allegheny National Bank vs. John Dalzell, garnishee. Execution attachment on $1,000 in the Eagle Cotton Mill stock, which plaintiff held as the property of John S. Bell. Plaintiff discontinued the suit after hearing defendant's testimony.

Charles Gibb vs. James O'Hara or S. S. Fowler & Co. Suit on two promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,222.

Trial List for To-day.

123. Roddy vs. Hudspath.
131. Oliver, Adm'r vs. Dennistan.
134. Herrman vs. Spreen.
135. Brown vs. Huckstein.
157. Grebe vs. Gray.
140. McCully vs. Hoevler et al.
142. Park vs. Logan
143. Appelbaum vs. Freiderich.

The place to buy Marbleized Mantels, goog and cheap, is where they are manufactured at 319 and 321 Liberty street, one square below the Grain Elevator. This is the only place in Western Pennsylvania where they are made. MWF&S. W. W. WALLACE.

THE OIL CASE.

Further Testimony Offered.

The case of Owston & Sowers against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was resumed yesterday morning.

At the opening of Court, Judge Stowe rendered the decision on the point which had been submitted the evening previous, in substance, whether the plaintiffs could offer evidence to show the damages sustained by them in their contracts for oil deliverable at Oil City which could not be received by reason of the failure to procure transportation. This was objected to by the defense.

The Court ruled that all testimony on this point which had not been objected to in the formal objection made on Wednesday by the defense would be admissable, as competent; the testimony on other points would be held under consideration.

HUNTING THE PAPERS.

The examination of Isaac M. Sowers, one of the plaintiffs, who was on the stand at the adjournment of Court last evening, was then resumed, and testified: Our firm had entered into contracts for the delivery of oil in December; there were contracts made at Venango, Scrubgrass, Fosters and Parkers. During 1869 we shipped for the month of December 16,000 barrels from all points; in September about 10,000. In August and July it was more than 10,000 barrels per month. From January on to the end of October there was a gradual increase in our shipments. We had a number of the company, and takes a leading part. The box office for the sale of reserved seats will be opened this morning at the usual hour, and tickets may be had from that until four P. M. There is no extra charge for reserved seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The brief season announced by Mrs. McCready, of Shakspearian theatricals, to commence this evening, at the Academy, promises to prove very brilliant, if we are to judge from the large number of seats that have been sold. The whole block) book store, already made. Mrs. McCready belongs to the higher order of histrionic interpreters, and has made a name second to none in the country. Her rendition of Shylock is a wonderful piece of acting and has received the highest praise from the most exacting critics of the land. In this role she will appear on Monday evening, supported by a great actor, J. Taylor and the old favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sefton.

CITY HALL.—The Poultry exhibition situated in this city. All interested should attend as they can spend half an hour pleasantly.

THE Orphans Fair still continues in the full tide of prosperity in the basement of the Cathedral.

A Wonderful Curiosity.

If Wendell Phillips were in Pittsburgh now he might have another illustration to add to the brilliant collection which has made his "Lost Arts" so famous the country over, for there was brought to the city yesterday a curiosity equally as wonderful as anything that he has ever talked about in that popular lecture.

The new curiosity is a marble slab three feet and two inches long, ninety-seven inches wide and two inches thick. It is said to have all the elasticity of India Rubber. The slab once formed a part of the hearth in an upper room of a female seminary in Moundsville, West Virginia. About two years ago the building was destroyed by fire and the slab fell to the cellar, a distance of fifteen feet, where it lay covered up with the debris. Last October the ruins were cleared out, and the workmen discovered this slab, which was unbroken, and which attracted their attention by its wonderful quality of elasticity.

It was taken to the office of the contractors J. A. Holliday & Son, in Wheeling, and placed on exhibition, where it attracted thousands of visitors. It is a plain slab of pure American marble, and is as hard under the touch as any marble. In color and texture it resembles Italian marble, and is as good as any. It is manufactured by hand, and as soon as the tension is removed springs back and clicks like a contracting knife.

Scientific men who have examined it, believe that if the secret of its elasticity could be discovered, it would be the means of making malleable glass, would be restored. Thus far, however, though examined by some of the most eminent scientists, it has not been explained.

The owners have already received many flattering offers from persons desiring to possess the curiosity, but have positively refused to allow it to pass from their hands—although willing to allow all to have an opportunity of such matters to gratify their curiosity. It is now on exhibition at No. 22 Fifth avenue, and those of a scientific turn will find a visit profitable.

Buchanan Letter List, Feb. 2, 1872.

Anthony Ed
Arbonzat Frank
Atkins Thomas
Belton E S Miss
Benkenner E
Beck A M Mis
Best Jos H
Bowen W O
Bates John
Bridge Geo
Boyle Annie
Bradley John
Clark Wm
Cadwn Ier Mrs
Church John
Cherard Mary
Cunningham F
Dougherty Wm
Dunnell Lizzie
Dunn Wm
Davis Wm
Dallikan Jas
Elliott Jas
Evans John D
Forsyth John
Fisher Wm C
Hamilton Thomas
Holstein Lizzie
Ulana Mena
Hansell Sarah
Hodgson F
Hope Joseph H
Hughes John F
Hoover Wm
Hultz W C
Hefly Victor
Jackson Robt
Jones Jane
Jenkins n Wm
Jones Hattie
Johnson Kate
Kely John C
Kelly Thos
Keatine F S
Kennedy John B
Lyons Wm
Lilly Jas
Leisenring R
Moor Wm
Mc Kel Jno
Morgan John
Myers Kate
Murry Joe Miss
Merrick L J Mrs
Murry E S
Mcdonnell L
Mc rory Louisa
Mclaughlin H
Mcgowan Alex
Page Geo W
Phillips John F
Palmer Eliza
Pentz Josephine
Robinson H Mrs
Reeves Jno
Richards John
Rogers Wm
Rodgers Jennie
Sh ahan John
Shook John
Sally Patrick
Serrose Alex
Sweany John
Swearer H
Steel Hugo
Staley W J
Thompson Thos
Tresslin M
Thurman Richard
Wright Morris
Watson Jos
Wilkinson W
Young Wm
PHILIP HOBB, P.M.

Great Closing Out Sale

at

W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Special bargains will be given until the first of February preparatory to taking an account